

BS/05

=> e McIntyre graham/au
E1 1 MCINTYRE GOULD C/AU
E2 1 MCINTYRE GRAEME N/AU
E3 10 --> MCINTYRE GRAHAM/AU
E4 2 MCINTYRE GRANT S/AU
E5 5 MCINTYRE GRANT T/AU
E6 4 MCINTYRE GREG/AU
E7 7 MCINTYRE GREGORY/AU
E8 2 MCINTYRE GREGORY ALAN/AU
E9 1 MCINTYRE GREGORY L/AU
E10 4 MCINTYRE GREGORY R/AU
E11 2 MCINTYRE GREGORY T/AU
E12 5 MCINTYRE GWENDA/AU

=> s e3
L1 10 "MCINTYRE GRAHAM"/AU

=> dup rem 11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2 8 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 8 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2006:57282 CAPLUS
TI Vaccine
IN Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo; McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
Stanford, John Lawson
PA Argent.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2006013830	A1	20060119	US 2004-893524	20040719
	AU 2004203226	A1	20060202	AU 2004-203226	20040719
PRAI	US 2004-893524	A	20040719		

AB The invention relates to a method for treating or preventing (including immunising against) post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) in a subject comprising administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition or immune modulator comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from one or more of the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, to said subject. In addition the method relates to the use of an immune modulator composition or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS).

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 8 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2006:158606 USPATFULL
TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator
IN McIntyre, Graham, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Stanford, John Lawson, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Stanford, Cynthia Ann, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo, Coronel Bogado, ARGENTINA
PI US 2006134136 A1 20060622
AI US 2003-526228 A1 20030905 (10)
WO 2003-GB3873 20030905

20051116 PCT 371 date

PRAI GB 2002-20809 20020906
GB 2003-17144 20030722
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP, 1330 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC,
20036, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2607
AB An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:471977 CAPLUS

TI Immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo

PA UCL Biomedica PLC, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005049056	A2	20050602	WO 2004-GB4783	20041112
	WO 2005049056	A3	20051103		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2475190	A1	20060119	CA 2004-2475190	20040719
	EP 1684803	A2	20060802	EP 2004-798504	20041112
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
	GB 2422544	A	20060802	GB 2006-7956	20041112
PRAI	GB 2003-26620	A	20031114		
	GB 2004-4102	A	20040224		
	WO 2004-GB4783	W	20041112		

AB Use of an immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease or autoimmune disorder, including certain vascular disorders.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:215566 CAPLUS

TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo

PA University College London, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022093	A1	20040318	WO 2003-GB3873	20030905
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2497644	A1	20040318	CA 2003-2497644	20030905
	AU 2003263319	A1	20040329	AU 2003-263319	20030905
	EP 1534330	A1	20050601	EP 2003-793906	20030905
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006503022	T	20060126	JP 2004-533662	20030905
	CN 1735431	A	20060215	CN 2003-824914	20030905
	US 2006134136	A1	20060622	US 2005-526228	20051116
PRAI	GB 2002-20809	A	20020906		
	GB 2003-17144	A	20030722		
	WO 2003-GB3873	W	20030905		
AB	An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.				
RE.CNT 3	THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD				
	ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1999:325818 CAPLUS
DN 130:343032
TI Mycobacterium vaccae preparation comprising cold-shock proteins for treatment of Raynaud's disease, hypothermia, and other cold-associated conditions
IN Stanford, John Lawson; McIntyre, Graham
PA Stanford Rook Limited, UK
SO PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9924067	A1	19990520	WO 1998-GB3346	19981109
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9910430	A	19990531	AU 1999-10430	19981109
PRAI	GB 1997-23630	A	19971107		
	WO 1998-GB3346	W	19981109		
AB	The invention provides a composition which comprises cold-shocked M. vaccae or cold-shock proteins from M. vaccae together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. Compsns. of the invention are used for a				

method of treatment of the human or animal body, particularly conditions associated with exposure to cold including Raynaud's phenomenon, Raynaud's disease, hypothermia and frostbite.

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1996:485209 BIOSIS
DN PREV199699200465
TI Hepatitis B virus envelope variation after transplantation with and without hepatitis B immune globulin prophylaxis.
AU Carmán, William F. [Reprint author]; Trautwein, Christian; Van Deursen, Frederick J.; Colman, Kathryn; Dornan, Edward; McIntyre, Graham; Waters, Jenny; Kliem, Volker; Muller, Rainer; Thomas, Howard C.; Manns, Michael P.
CS Inst. Virol., Church St., Glasgow G11 5JR, UK
SO Hepatology, (1996) Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 489-493.
CODEN: HPTLD9. ISSN: 0270-9139.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 1996
Last Updated on STN: 24 Oct 1996
AB Hepatitis B virus (HBV) replicates via an intermediate RNA step. High frequency of polymerase errors with additional selection pressure leads to mutations in the HBV genome. We investigated the number, type, and antigenic effects of mutations in the coding region of the HBV surface antigen in eight patients who underwent orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) for HBV-related end-stage liver disease and were experiencing infection of the graft and who received hepatitis B surface antigen antibody (anti-HBs) prophylaxis (hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG)) after OLT. Controls were chronic HBV patients who underwent kidney transplantation and received the same immunosuppressive regime but no HBIG. The S-gene was amplified from serum before and after transplantation, sequenced, and changes in the genome were analyzed. In the five patients who experienced reinfection while receiving anti-HBs, clear mutations occurred in the S-gene. In the patient who did not receive HBIG and those who experienced reinfection only after termination of HBIG, no mutations were found in the S-gene. In the kidney recipients, mutations in the S-gene occurred in only one of eight patients. Because the a determinant contains neutralizing epitopes, this region was chosen for antibody binding to quantify antigenic effects of the mutations. The two patients who selected mutations in the a determinant and became reinfected while receiving HBIG had reduced antibody binding after OLT. Our results suggest that HBIG after OLT imposes a selection pressure on the S-gene, and that mutations are one mechanism for reinfection while receiving HBIG.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 1995:553982 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698568282
TI Hepatitis B virus precore/core variation and interferon therapy.
AU Fattovich, Giovanna; McIntyre, Graham; Thursz, Mark; Colman, Kathryn; Julian, Giustina; Alberti, Alfredo; Thomas, Howard C.; Carman, William F. [Reprint author]
CS Inst. Virol., Church St., Glasgow G11 5JR, UK
SO Hepatology, (1995) Vol. 22, No. 5, pp. 1355-1362.
CODEN: HPTLD9. ISSN: 0270-9139.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Dec 1995
Last Updated on STN: 31 Dec 1995
AB Precore/core genes from hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg)-positive and antibody to HBeAg (anti-HBe) positive individuals with active hepatitis

have been analyzed to search for correlations with response to interferon before and after treatment. Pretreatment, no precore stop codon mutants were detected, even at the 3% level, in HBeAg-positive responders or nonresponders. In anti-HBe-positive patients, precore mutants did not influence response. No significant core amino acid variability was observed in HBeAg-positive patients, irrespective of interferon response. However, anti-HBe-positive cases had multiple core protein substitutions, mostly in B- and T-helper cell epitopes, but responders had fewer ($P = .02$ for responders versus nonresponders and reactivators). None of four responders, three of seven reactivators, and three of three nonresponders had mutations within the major T-helper epitope from aa50 to aa69 ($P = .03$). Precore mutants appeared in eight of nine natural seroconverters compared with 3 of 10 interferon-induced anti-BBe seroconverters ($P = .01$). Those in whom precore wild-type remained after treatment often tested negative in the last available sample using polymerase chain reaction (PCR), whereas emergence of mutants led to ongoing viremia in all cases. In anti-HBe-positive cases, precore sequences remained stable during therapy, except for 2 cases in whom a precore mutant appeared accompanied by reactivation. In the core protein, anti-HBe-positive cases selected a mean of 3.5, 1.6, and 1.7 amino acid substitutions in responders, nonresponders, and reactivators respectively ($P = NS$). In conclusion, core but not precore sequence before therapy may predict response. Appearance of precore mutants during therapy usually predicts failure to clear virus but substitution in core does not influence outcome.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1993:421632 CAPLUS
DN 119:21632
TI Comparative sequence analysis of the long repeat regions and adjoining parts of the long unique regions in the genomes of herpes simplex viruses types 1 and 2
AU McGeoch, Duncan J.; Cunningham, Charles; McIntyre, Graham;
Dolan, Aidan
CS Inst. Virol., Univ. Glasgow, Glasgow, G11 5JR, UK
SO Journal of General Virology (1991), 72(12), 3057-75
CODEN: JGVIAY; ISSN: 0022-1317
DT Journal
LA English
AB The DNA sequence of the long repeat (RL) region and adjacent parts of the long unique (UL) region in the genome of herpes simplex virus type 2 (HG52) was determined. The DNA sequences and genetic content of the extremities of HSV-2 UL were found to be closely similar to those determined previously for HSV-1. The 5658 bp sequenced at the left end of HSV-2 UL contained coding regions for genes UL1 to UL4 plus part of UL5. The 4355 bp sequenced at the right end of UL contained coding regions for part of gene UL53, and the whole of genes UL54 to UL56. Comparison of the HSV-1 and HSV-2 UL56 sequences led to a correction in the published HSV-1 UL56 reading frame. The HSV-2 RL region, including one copy of the a sequence, was determined to be 9263 bp, with a base composition of 75.4% G+C and with many repetitive sequence elements. In HSV-2 RL, sequences were identified corresponding to HSV-1 genes encoding the immediate early IE110 (ICP0) transcriptional regulator and the ICP34.5 neurovirulence factor; the former HSV-2 gene was proposed to contain two introns, and the latter one intron. Downstream of the HSV-2 immediate early gene, the RL sequence encoding the latency-associated transcripts (LATs) was found to be dissimilar to that in HSV-1; the probable LAT promoter regions, however, showed similarities to HSV-1. Properties of the LAT sequences in both HSV-1 and HSV-2 were consistent with LATs being generated as an intron excised from a longer transcript.

=> e stanford john lawson/au
E1 94 STANFORD JOHN L/AU
E2 11 STANFORD JOHN LAWRENCE/AU

E3 23 --> STANFORD JOHN LAWSON/AU
 E4 1 STANFORD JOHN LEONARD/AU
 E5 1 STANFORD JOHN M/AU
 E6 1 STANFORD JOHN P/AU
 E7 4 STANFORD JOHN R/AU
 E8 15 STANFORD JOHN W/AU
 E9 1 STANFORD JON/AU
 E10 2 STANFORD JON G/AU
 E11 2 STANFORD JON L/AU
 E12 1 STANFORD JONATHON WOODWARD B/AU

=> s e1-e3 and (rhodoco? or Gordon? or Nocard? or Dietzi? or Tsukamurell? or Nocard?)

L3 6 ("STANFORD JOHN L"/AU OR "STANFORD JOHN LAWRENCE"/AU OR "STANFOR D JOHN LAWSON"/AU) AND (RHODOCO? OR GORDON? OR NOCARD? OR DIETZI ? OR TSUKAMURELL? OR NOCARD?)

=> dup rem 13

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3

L4 5 DUP REM L3 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 5 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/ (N) :Y

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 2006:57282 CAPLUS

TI Vaccine

IN Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo; McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, Cynthia Ann; Stanford, John Lawson

PA Argent.

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2006013830	A1	20060119	US 2004-893524	20040719
	AU 2004203226	A1	20060202	AU 2004-203226	20040719

PRAI US 2004-893524 A 20040719

AB The invention relates to a method for treating or preventing (including immunising against) post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) in a subject comprising administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition or immune modulator comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from one or more of the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardoides, to said subject. In addition the method relates to the use of an immune modulator composition or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardoides, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS).

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2006:158606 USPATFULL

TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM

Stanford, John Lawson, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM

Stanford, Cynthia Ann, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM

Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo, Coronel Bogado, ARGENTINA

PI US 2006134136 A1 20060622

AI US 2003-526228 A1 20030905 (10)
 WO 2003-GB3873 20030905
 20051116 PCT 371 date
 PRAI GB 2002-20809 20020906
 GB 2003-17144 20030722
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LREP STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP, 1330 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC,
 20036, US
 CLMN Number of Claims: 22
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 2607
 AB An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:471977 CAPLUS

TI Immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
 Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo

PA UCL Biomedica PLC, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005049056	A2	20050602	WO 2004-GB4783	20041112
	WO 2005049056	A3	20051103		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2475190	A1	20060119	CA 2004-2475190	20040719
	EP 1684803	A2	20060802	EP 2004-798504	20041112
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
	GB 2422544	A	20060802	GB 2006-7956	20041112
PRAI	GB 2003-26620	A	20031114		
	GB 2004-4102	A	20040224		
	WO 2004-GB4783	W	20041112		

AB Use of an immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease or autoimmune disorder, including certain vascular disorders.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:215566 CAPLUS

TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia
 Ann; Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo
 PA University College London, UK
 SO PCT Int. Appl.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022093	A1	20040318	WO 2003-GB3873	20030905
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2497644	A1	20040318	CA 2003-2497644	20030905
	AU 2003263319	A1	20040329	AU 2003-263319	20030905
	EP 1534330	A1	20050601	EP 2003-793906	20030905
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006503022	T	20060126	JP 2004-533662	20030905
	CN 1735431	A	20060215	CN 2003-824914	20030905
	US 2006134136	A1	20060622	US 2005-526228	20051116
PRAI	GB 2002-20809	A	20020906		
	GB 2003-17144	A	20030722		
	WO 2003-GB3873	W	20030905		

AB An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera *Rhodococcus*, *Gordonia*, *Nocardia*, *Dietzia*, *Tsukamurella* and *Nocardoides*, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4	ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN				
AN	2002:3623 USPATFULL				
TI	Prophylactic and therapeutic method				
IN	Stanford, John Lawson, Marden, UNITED KINGDOM Rook, Graham A.W., Haverhill, UNITED KINGDOM				
PI	US 2002001596	A1	20020103		
	US 6432714	B2	20020813		
AI	US 2001-793713	A1	20010227 (9)		
RLI	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-442298, filed on 16 May 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6210684 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-312673, filed on 28 Sep 1994, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-31307, filed on 15 Mar 1993, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-820684, filed on 27 Mar 1992, ABANDONED				
PRAI	GB 1992-19425	19920914			
	GB 1989-17256	19890728			
	WO 1990-GB1169	19900727			
DT	Utility				
FS	APPLICATION				
LREP	PILLSBURY WINTHROP LLP, 1600 TYSONS BOULEVARD, MCLEAN, VA, 22102				
CLMN	Number of Claims: 8				
ECL	Exemplary Claim: 1				
DRWN	No Drawings				
LN.CNT	415				

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Antigenic and/or immunoregulatory material derived from Mycobacterium vaccae is useful in the prophylaxis or therapy of AIDS with or without associated tuberculosis.

=> e stanford cynthia ann/au
E1 7 STANFORD CYNTHIA/AU
E2 7 STANFORD CYNTHIA A/AU
E3 5 --> STANFORD CYNTHIA ANN/AU
E4 82 STANFORD D/AU
E5 28 STANFORD D A/AU
E6 29 STANFORD D C/AU
E7 1 STANFORD D C L/AU
E8 2 STANFORD D D/AU
E9 53 STANFORD D F/AU
E10 20 STANFORD D G/AU
E11 12 STANFORD D J/AU
E12 16 STANFORD D P/AU

=> s e1-e3
L5 19 ("STANFORD CYNTHIA"/AU OR "STANFORD CYNTHIA A"/AU OR "STANFORD CYNTHIA ANN"/AU)

=> dup rem 15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 14 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 14 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2006:57282 CAPLUS
TI Vaccine
IN Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo; McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
Stanford, John Lawson
PA Argent.
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2006013830	A1	20060119	US 2004-893524	20040719
	AU 2004203226	A1	20060202	AU 2004-203226	20040719

PRAI US 2004-893524 A 20040719
AB The invention relates to a method for treating or preventing (including immunising against) post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) in a subject comprising administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition or immune modulator comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from one or more of the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, to said subject. In addition the method relates to the use of an immune modulator composition or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS).

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 14 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2006:158606 USPATFULL
TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator
IN McIntyre, Graham, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM

Stanford, John Lawson, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Stanford, Cynthia Ann, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo, Coronel Bogado, ARGENTINA

PI US 2006134136 A1 20060622
AI US 2003-526228 A1 20030905 (10)
WO 2003-GB3873 20030905
20051116 PCT 371 date

PRAI GB 2002-20809 20020906
GB 2003-17144 20030722

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LREP STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP, 1330 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC,
20036, US

CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2607

AB An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2006244784 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 16278080
TI Immunological consequences of three doses of heat-killed Mycobacterium vaccae in the immunotherapy of tuberculosis.
AU Dlugovitzky Diana; Fiorenza Gladys; Farroni Miguel; Bogue Christine;
Stanford Cynthia; Stanford John
CS Catedra de Microbiologia, Virologia y Parasitologia, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, 2000 Rosario, Argentina.
SO Respiratory medicine, (2006 Jun) Vol. 100, No. 6, pp. 1079-87. Electronic Publication: 2005-11-08.
Journal code: 8908438. ISSN: 0954-6111.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200701
ED Entered STN: 3 May 2006
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2007
Entered Medline: 4 Jan 2007
AB We report the first study of triple-dose immunotherapy with heat-killed Mycobacterium vaccae (SRL 172) combined with short-course, directly observed chemotherapy in newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis patients. The study was carried out in Rosario, Argentina, where single-dose immunotherapy with M. vaccae has previously been shown effective. Twenty-two HIV seronegative patients, sputum-positive for tubercle bacilli, entered a randomised and partly blinded trial. Twelve patients received injections of SRL 172 and 10 patients received placebo on days 1, 30 and 60 of chemotherapy. All patients were followed up clinically, by sputum bacteriology, chest radiography and haematology. Patients receiving SRL 172 showed faster and more complete clinical improvement, accelerated disappearance of bacilli from sputum, better radiological clearance and a more rapid fall in ESR, than did those receiving placebo. Follow-up continued for a year after therapy and no patient failed treatment or relapsed. Special investigations included longitudinal assessments of respiratory bursts and expression of CD11b on separated polymorphonuclear and mononuclear leukocytes. Tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) was measured in the supernates of cultured cells and both TNF-alpha and interleukin-4 (IL-4) were measured in serum samples.

Immunotherapy recipients showed a significantly faster return towards normal values in all the immunological parameters, than did placebo recipients. The results are consistent with a regulatory activity on cellular immunity, reducing the influence of Th2 and enhancing Th1 to the benefit of the patients. This could allow a reduced period of chemotherapy without loss of efficacy and help to prevent the development of multi-drug resistance.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2005:471977 CAPLUS

TI Immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;

Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo

PA UCL Biomedica PLC, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005049056	A2	20050602	WO 2004-GB4783	20041112
	WO 2005049056	A3	20051103		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2475190	A1	20060119	CA 2004-2475190	20040719
	EP 1684803	A2	20060802	EP 2004-798504	20041112
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				
	GB 2422544	A	20060802	GB 2006-7956	20041112
PRAI	GB 2003-26620	A	20031114		
	GB 2004-4102	A	20040224		
	WO 2004-GB4783	W	20041112		
AB	Use of an immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardoides, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease or autoimmune disorder, including certain vascular disorders.				

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2004:215566 CAPLUS

TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann

; Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo

PA University College London, UK

SO PCT Int. Appl.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022093	A1	20040318	WO 2003-GB3873	20030905
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				

GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
 LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM,
 PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
 TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
 KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
 BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2497644 A1 20040318 CA 2003-2497644 20030905
 AU 2003263319 A1 20040329 AU 2003-263319 20030905
 EP 1534330 A1 20050601 EP 2003-793906 20030905
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
 JP 2006503022 T 20060126 JP 2004-533662 20030905
 CN 1735431 A 20060215 CN 2003-824914 20030905
 US 2006134136 A1 20060622 US 2005-526228 20051116
 PRAI GB 2002-20809 A 20020906
 GB 2003-17144 A 20030722
 WO 2003-GB3873 W 20030905

AB An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardoides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.
 RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 AN 2004:552300 CAPLUS
 DN 141:275781
 TI Immunotherapy with Mycobacterium vaccae in the treatment of tuberculosis
 AU Stanford, John; Stanford, Cynthia; Grange, John
 CS Department of Medical Microbiology, Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences, University College London, London, W1T 4JF, UK
 SO Frontiers in Bioscience (2004), 9(2), 1701-1719
 CODEN: FRBIF6; ISSN: 1093-4715
 URL: <http://www.bioscience.org/2004/v9/af/1292/pdf.pdf>
 PB Frontiers in Bioscience
 DT Journal; General Review; (online computer file)
 LA English
 AB A review. All the trials of immunotherapy of tuberculosis with killed Mycobacterium vaccae, published or not, that are known to the authors are reviewed here. Following an introduction giving a brief account of some earlier immunotherapies for tuberculosis, the origins of the concept of immunotherapy with *M. vaccae* are considered. Progress is traced from the early work with irradiation-killed organisms in leprosy to the study in London of modulation of tuberculin skin-test responses, and the first comparative trials in the Gambia and Kuwait. In the last of these studies, dosages and different preps. were compared. As a result of this subsequent studies have used 109 heat-killed organisms, equivalent to 1 mg wet-weight of bacilli, as a standard dose. A series of small trials in Argentina, India, Nigeria, Romania, South Africa and Vietnam have pioneered the way forward, disclosing geog. variability, with South Africa as the only country where almost no effects were recorded. Together the studies have shown that a single dose may not be sufficient. These studies have confirmed the mode of action of *M. vaccae* to be regulation of cell-mediated immunity with enhancement of Th1 and down-regulation of Th2, and they have shown benefits in faster bacteriol. conversion, reduction in ESR, recovery of body weight and resolution of radiol. opacities, leading to better recovery from the disease even when given to patients receiving directly observed therapy, short-course (DOTS). Three major randomized, placebo-controlled and partly blinded trials have been carried out in Africa. The first, in South Africa showed no *M. vaccae*-related effects. The second trial, in Uganda, confirmed the observations made in the earlier studies of faster sputum conversion and better radiol. clearance. The third trial, in

Zambia and Malawi, showed a trend towards benefits in the treatment of HIV seroneg. patients but failed to show beneficial effects in HIV seropos. patients. Studies in patients with multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis have shown that multiple doses of immunotherapy are required in most cases, and that these markedly improve cure-rates for these patients. This is especially so when they are also treated with chemotherapy tailored to the resistance pattern of their infecting organisms. A small study has just commenced in which repeated doses of *M. vaccae* are being administered to a group of patients who have failed treatment with DOTS-Plus (directly observed therapy with drugs selected on the basis of drug susceptibility profiles). Late in the investigation came publications from China supporting and confirming the data in both drug-sensitive and drug-resistant disease, by the use of multiple injections of their own different preparation of *M. vaccae*. The trial that is now almost complete in Vietnam of 3 doses of *M. vaccae* in the treatment of newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis, is accompanied by a chemotherapeutic regimen with a shortened continuation phase. If this important study is successful, immunotherapy with killed *M. vaccae* should be introduced into the treatment regimens for tuberculosis worldwide.

RE.CNT 91 THERE ARE 91 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2003:378334 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300378334
TI Treatment of chronic viral infections with *M. vaccae*.
AU Stanford, John L. [Inventor, Reprint Author]; Rook, Graham A. W.
[Inventor]; Stanford, Cynthia A. [Inventor]
CS Kent, UK
ASSIGNEE: Stanford Rook Limited, London, UK
PI US 6596282 20030722
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(July 22 2003) Vol. 1272, No. 4. <http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.htm>
l. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 13 Aug 2003
AB The present invention provides the use of an *M. vaccae* preparation for the manufacture of a medicament for use in the treatment of a chronic viral infection, excluding an HIV infection. Chronic viral infections include HPV infection, such as HPV infection associated with cervical dysplasia, herpes virus infection, subacute sclerosing pan-encephalitis and hepatitis virus infection.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2003389023 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12893854
TI Vaccination strategies to reduce the risk of leukaemia and melanoma.
AU Grange John M; Stanford John L; Stanford Cynthia A; Kolmel Klaus F
CS Department of Medical Microbiology, Royal Free and University College Medical School, Windeyer Institute for Medical Sciences, 46 Cleveland Street, London W1T 4JF, UK.
SO Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, (2003 Aug) Vol. 96, No. 8, pp. 389-92. Ref: 33
Journal code: 7802879. ISSN: 0141-0768.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LA English
FS Priority Journals

EM 200309
ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 17 Sep 2003
Entered Medline: 16 Sep 2003

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002495654 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12356983
TI Immunotherapy for cancer.
AU Grange John; Stanford John; Stanford Cynthia
SO Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, (2002 Oct) Vol. 95, No. 10, pp. 525.
Journal code: 7802879.. ISSN: 0141-0768.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Commentary
Letter
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200211
ED Entered STN: 2 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 26 Nov 2002

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 14 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002301433 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12042378
TI Campbell De Morgan's 'Observations on cancer', and their relevance today.
AU Grange John M; Stanford John L; Stanford Cynthia A
CS Department of Medical Microbiology, Royal Free and University College Medical School, Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences, 46 Cleveland Street, London W1T 4JF, UK.
SO Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine, (2002 Jun) Vol. 95, No. 6, pp. 296-9.
Journal code: 7802879. ISSN: 0141-0768.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Biography
Historical
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200207
ED Entered STN: 4 Jun 2002
Last Updated on STN: 14 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 9 Jul 2002

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 4
AN 2001:429043 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100429043
TI Environmental echoes.
AU Stanford, John L. [Reprint author]; Stanford, Cynthia A. [Reprint author]; Grange, John M. [Reprint author]
CS Department of Medical Microbiology, Windeyer Institute of Medical Sciences, Royal Free and University College Medical School, 46 Cleveland Street, London, W1T 4JF, UK
SO Science Progress, (2001) Vol. 84, No. 2, pp. 105-124. print.
CODEN: SCPRAY. ISSN: 0036-8504.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 12 Sep 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Feb 2002

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1998:364134 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800364134
TI Studies of vaccination of persons in close contact with leprosy patients in Argentina.
AU Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]; Merlin, Victor; Cannon, Leslie; Cannon, Helen; Ingledew, Nicholas; Keni, Manjusha; Hartopp, Richard; Stanford, Cynthia; Stanford, John
CS Inst. Inmunol., Fac. Ciencias Med., Univ. Nacl. Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina
SO Vaccine, (July, 1998) Vol. 16, No. 11-12, pp. 1166-1171. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Aug 1998
Last Updated on STN: 27 Aug 1998
AB A total of 670 adults living or working with leprosy patients, were examined for a BCG vaccination scar, and skin-tested with four new tuberculins. Based on the results 513 were vaccinated, 65 with Bacille de Calmette et Guerin (BCG) alone, 66 with BCG plus killed Mycobacterium vaccae and 382 with killed M. vaccae alone. Skin-testing was repeated 2-3 years later on 344 subjects, when all three vaccines were found to have been highly successful in increasing responses to Tuberculin and Leprosin A ($p<0.0005$) with increased immune recognition of common and species-specific antigens. Mean diameters of induration to each skin-test were greatest in recipients of BCG alone ($p<0.05$), which suggests that better immuno-regulation occurs after receiving vaccines that incorporate M. vaccae. The results suggest 108 M. vaccae alone might prove a valuable future vaccine, which would not require selective pre-vaccination procedures.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 5

AN 1998:319518 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800319518
TI Immunotherapy with Mycobacterium vaccae in the treatment of psoriasis.
AU Lehrer, Amira; Bressanelli, Amalia; Wachsmann, Viviana; Bottasso, Oscar; Bay, Maria-Luisa; Singh, Mahavir; Stanford, Cynthia; Stanford, John [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Bacteriol., Windeyer Inst. Med. Sci., Univ. Coll. London Med. Sch., 46 Cleveland St., London W1P 6DB, UK
SO FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (May, 1998) Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 71-77. print.
ISSN: 0928-8244.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 Jul 1998
Last Updated on STN: 22 Jul 1998
AB A placebo-controlled study of immunotherapy with Mycobacterium vaccae for chronic plaque psoriasis showed improvement in the psoriasis area severity index in 19 of 21 immunotherapy recipients ($P<0.005$). Minor improvement, not reaching statistical significance for the group, occurred in nine of 14 placebo recipients. There were losses to follow-up and the placebo used, tetanus toxoid, was not ideal. Clinical improvement after immunotherapy persisted for 6 months and another injection of the immunotherapeutic given to a few volunteers from either group resulted in benefits lasting a year. Lymphoproliferative tests were carried out at each clinic visit, and on 50 matched controls. Starting with reduced responses to mycobacterial antigens and concanavalin A, both treatment groups showed a fall after 3 months, and diverged at 6 months with M. vaccae recipients rising to values similar to those of healthy controls, whereas placebo recipients continued to fall. Conclusions reached were that immunotherapy with M. vaccae gave long-lasting clinical benefit to most patients, with minimal side effects. This accompanied a return towards normal cellular immune responsiveness to mycobacterial antigens.

which did not follow the use of the placebo.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 14 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:64039 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598078339
TI Immunotherapy of tuberculosis with Mycobacterium vaccae NCTC 11659.
AU Stanford, John L. [Reprint author]; Stanford, Cynthia A.
CS Dep. Med. Microbiol., Univ. College London Med. Sch., 67-73, Riding House St., London W1P 7LD, UK
SO Immunobiology, (1994) Vol. 191, No. 4-5, pp. 555-563.
CODEN: IMMND4. ISSN: 0171-2985.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Feb 1995
Last Updated on STN: 8 Feb 1995
AB The history of immunotherapy for tuberculosis is briefly reviewed, and the early appreciation of the importance of secreted antigens, common mycobacterial antigens and stress proteins is noted. The methods by which Mycobacterium vaccae strain NCTC 11659 was selected for special attention are mentioned, and results of some of the pilot studies of its use as an immunotherapeutic for tuberculosis are reviewed. The results suggested that immunotherapy with M. vaccae may be an important step forward in the treatment and eventual control of tuberculosis. Used in combination with modern short course chemotherapy, treatment failures and deaths during treatment can be significantly reduced. Preliminary data suggests that shortened courses of chemotherapy may be possible when combined with immunotherapy, and such treatment may also be effective in patients co-infected with HIV. Studies at several centers show that M. vaccae may have an important part to play in the treatment of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, especially when resistance is of the primary type. The mechanism by which M. vaccae achieves these results may be through adrenal endocrine influences on immunity, but remains speculative.

=> e bottasso oscar adelmo/au

E1 36 BOTTASSO OSCAR/AU
E2 16 BOTTASSO OSCAR A/AU
E3 8 --> BOTTASSO OSCAR ADELMO/AU
E4 1 BOTTASSO S/AU
E5 1 BOTTASSO STEFANIA/AU
E6 3 BOTTASSOL O A/AU
E7 1 BOTTASU G/AU
E8 3 BOTTAU A/AU
E9 2 BOTTAU D/AU
E10 2 BOTTAU FRANCOISE/AU
E11 1 BOTTAU O/AU
E12 11 BOTTAU P/AU

=> s e1-e3

L7 60 ("BOTTASSO OSCAR"/AU OR "BOTTASSO OSCAR A"/AU OR "BOTTASSO OSCAR ADELMO"/AU)

=> dup rem 17

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7

L8 35 DUP REM L7 (25 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 35 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/ (N) :y

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

AN 2007:26315 CAPLUS

TI Endocrine and cytokine responses in humans with pulmonary tuberculosis

AU del Rey, Adriana; Mahuad, Carolina V.; Bozza, Veronica V.; Bogue, Cristina; Farroni, Miguel A.; Bay, Maria Luisa; Bottasso, Oscar A.; Besedovsky, Hugo O.
CS Institut fuer Physiologie und Pathophysiologie, Marburg, 35037, Germany
SO Brain, Behavior, and Immunity (2007), 21(2), 171-179
CODEN: BBIMEW; ISSN: 0889-1591
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Endocrine responses during chronic infections such as lung tuberculosis are poorly characterized. Hormonal changes are likely to occur since some of the cytokines produced during this disease could affect endocrine mechanisms that, in turn, influence the course of infectious/inflammatory processes. A main purpose of this work was to study endocrine responses involving pituitary, adrenal, gonadal, and thyroid hormones in parallel to IFN- γ , IL-10, and IL-6 levels in tuberculosis patients with different degree of pulmonary involvement. We have also studied whether products derived from peripheral immune cells obtained from the patients can affect the in vitro production of adrenal steroids. The population studied comprised HIV-neg. newly diagnosed, untreated male patients with mild, moderate, and advanced lung tuberculosis, and matched, healthy controls. IFN- γ , IL-10, and IL-6 levels were elevated in patients with tuberculosis. Dehydroepiandrosterone and testosterone levels were profoundly decreased and growth hormone levels were markedly elevated in patients, in parallel to modest increases in cortisol, estradiol, prolactin, and thyroid hormone concns. Supernatants of peripheral blood mononuclear cells obtained from the patients and stimulated in vitro with Mycobacterium tuberculosis antigens significantly inhibited dehydroepiandrosterone secretion by the human adrenal cell line NCI-H295-R. These results support the hypothesis that at least some of the endocrine changes observed in the patients may be mediated by endogenous cytokines. The endocrine profile of tuberculosis patients would favor a reduction of protective cell-mediated immunity and an exacerbation of inflammation leading to perpetuation of the lung injury and to the hypercatabolic condition that characterizes this disease.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2006:57282 CAPLUS

TI Vaccine.

IN Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo; McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
Stanford, John Lawson

PA Argent.

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2006013830	A1	20060119	US 2004-893524	20040719
	AU 2004203226	A1	20060202	AU 2004-203226	20040719

PRAI US 2004-893524 A 20040719
AB The invention relates to a method for treating or preventing (including immunising against) post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS) in a subject comprising administering an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition or immune modulator composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from one or more of the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, to said subject. In addition the method relates to the use of an immune modulator composition or a pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardioides, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or prevention of post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome (PMWS) and/or

porcine dermatitis and nephropathy syndrome (PDNS).

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 35 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2006:158606 USPATFULL
TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator
IN McIntyre, Graham, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Stanford, John Lawson, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Stanford, Cynthia Ann, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo, Coronel Bogado, ARGENTINA
PI US 2006134136 A1 20060622
AI US 2003-526228 A1 20030905 (10)
WO 2003-GB3873 20030905
20051116 PCT 371 date
PRAI GB 2002-20809 20020906
GB 2003-17144 20030722
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP, 1330 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC,
20036, US
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2607
AB An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 2006:414977 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600423236
TI Protective effect of Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccination in children with extra-pulmonary tuberculosis, but not the pulmonary disease - A case-control study in Rosario, Argentina.
AU Bonifachich, Elena; Chort, Monica; Astigarraga, Ana; Diaz, Nora; Brunet, Beatriz; Pezzotto, Stella Maris; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint Author]
CS Sch Med Sci, Inst Immunol, Rosario, Argentina
bottasso@uolsinectis.com.ar
SO Vaccine, (APR 5 2006) Vol. 24, No. 15, pp. 2894-2899.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 23 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 23 Aug 2006
AB A hospital-based case-control study was carried out at the Vilela Children's Hospital in Rosario, Argentina, to measure the protection conferred by BCG vaccination against tuberculosis (TB). The study included 148 newly diagnosed cases of TB (75 males and 73 females, mean age 3.34 +/- 2.97 years, S.D.). 134 of them with Pulmonary TB and 14 cases with extra-pulmonary disease. Controls (425 males and 357 females, 3.39 +/- 2.98 years) were selected randomly among children who attended to the Hospital showing, neither respiratory diseases nor any other infectious illnesses. Information on BCG vaccination history was assessed from scars or immunisation records. All participants were negative to human immunodeficiency virus and belonged to the lower and upper-lower socioeconomic status, being similar in place of residence and ethnic characteristics. Rate of vaccinated children was 92.6% of cases and 94.5% of controls (3.4 and 3.9% of them without scars, respectively). Regarding the total cases, the protective association between BCG and TB was statistically insignificant, as was for the pulmonary form. Among cases with extra-pulmonary disease, vaccine effectiveness attained significance [79% (95% CI = 26-94)], no matter their age, sex or nutritional status.

BCG vaccination exerted a beneficial role in extra-pulmonary TB, even in children not seriously undernourished. (c) 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 2006:576492 BIOSIS
DN PREV200600577509
TI Endogenous glucocorticoids cause thymus atrophy but are protective during acute *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection.
AU Roggero, Eduardo; Perez, Ana R.; Tamae-Kakazu, Maximiliano; Piazzon, Isabel; Nepomnaschy, Irene; O Besedovsky, Hugo; Bottasso, Oscar A.; del Rey, Adriana [Reprint Author]
CS Univ Marburg, Fac Med, Inst Physiol, Dept Immunophysiol, Deutsch Str 2, D-35037 Marburg, Germany
delrey@mail.uni-marburg.de
SO Journal of Endocrinology, (AUG 2006) Vol. 190, No. 2, pp. 495-503.
CODEN: JOENAK. ISSN: 0022-0795.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Nov 2006
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 2006
AB The cytokine-mediated stimulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis is relevant for survival during bacterial endotoxemia and certain viral infections. However, only limited information is available regarding the effects of endogenous glucocorticoids on parasite diseases. We have studied this issue using, as a model, C57B1/6 and Balb/c mice infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the causal agent of Chagas' disease. These two mouse strains differ in the susceptibility to infection with the parasite. An intense stimulation of the HPA-axis was observed 3 weeks after infection in both strains, but glucocorticoid levels were already increased two- to threefold in the less susceptible Balb/c strain during the first week. Blockade of glucocorticoid receptors with the glucocorticoid antagonist RU486, starting on day 10 after infection, partially reversed the thymic atrophy and decreased the number of CD4(+)CD8(+) thymocytes without affecting parasitemia and the number of inflammatory foci in the heart. However, tumor necrosis factor-alpha blood levels were increased in infected mice of both strains treated with RU486. Furthermore, the blockade of glucocorticoid receptors accelerated death in C57B1/6J mice and increased lethality to 100% in Balb/c mice. The results obtained represent the first evidence that an endocrine host response that is coupled to the immune process can strongly affect the course of a parasite infection.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 35 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2006275090 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 16704757
TI HLA class II DRB1 polymorphism in Argentinians undergoing chronic *Trypanosoma cruzi* infection.
AU Garcia Borras Silvia; Diez Cristina; Cotorruelo Carlos; Pellizon Oscar; Biondi Claudia; Beloscar Juan; Bottasso Oscar; Racca Amelia
CS Facultad de Ciencias Bioquimicas y Farmaceuticas, Universidad Nacional de Rosario Suipacha 531, 2000 Rosario, Argentina.. sigarcia@fbioyf.unr.edu.ar
SO Annals of clinical biochemistry, (2006 May) Vol. 43, No. Pt 3, pp. 214-6.
Journal code: 0324055. ISSN: 0004-5632.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200606
ED Entered STN: 18 May 2006
Last Updated on STN: 30 Jun 2006
Entered Medline: 29 Jun 2006

AB DNA typing of human lymphocyte antigen (HLA)-dicloro-1-[beta]-D-ribofuranosyl-benzimidazole 1 (DRB1) alleles in 35 individuals serologically positive for *T. cruzi* and in 41 healthy controls was performed. DRB1*0409 allele was significantly more prevalent in seropositive individuals, with a trend being also observed for the DRB1*0701 and DRB1*1503 alleles. Although statistically insignificant, the latter was found more frequent in cases with cardiomyopathy.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 DUPLICATE 5

AN 2006:550727 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200600541052

TI Cardiovascular risk factors in chronic Chagas' disease are associated with a different profile of putative heart-pathogenic antibodies.

AU Diez, Cristina; Gea, Susana; Marcipar, Ivan; Maris Pezzotto, Stella; Beloscar, Juan; Pellizzon, Oscar; Marcipar, Alberto; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint Author]

CS Univ Nacl Rosario, Fac Ciencias Med, Inst Inmunol, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, Santa Fe, Argentina
 bottasso@uolsinectis.com.ar

SO FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (OCT 2006) Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 26-33.
 ISSN: 0928-8244.

DT Article
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 18 Oct 2006
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Oct 2006

AB Given that cardiovascular risk factors (CRF), such as smoking, alcoholism and hypertension, may contribute to the development of heart lesions, chronically *Trypanosoma cruzi*-infected individuals were studied to explore the relationship between the presence of such CRF, cardiomyopathy and antibodies that have been proposed to play a pathogenetic role in Chagas' disease. The targets of these antibodies were *T. cruzi* antigens such as cruzipain (Cz), a P ribosomal antigen (P2), and a component of myelin sheaths also present in *T. cruzi* (sulphatide). Individuals were classified into four groups on the basis of specific serology and presence of CRF: subjects with *T. cruzi* infection and CRF; those with positive serology and no CRF; seronegatives with CRF; and seronegatives without CRF, were analysed. Seronegatives or seropositives with CRF showed a greater occurrence of heart involvement (chest X-ray and/or electrocardiogram abnormalities). Seropositives with CRF displayed significantly higher levels of antisulphatide antibodies than the three remaining groups and higher levels of antibodies against Cz and P2 compared to the seropositives without CRF. Increased amounts of anti-P2 and antisulphatide antibodies were also found in seropositives with marked heart involvement. The presence of CRF is associated with a different profile of antibody responses and degree of cardiac effects.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2005:471977 CAPLUS
 TI Immune modulator

IN McIntyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann; Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo

PA UCL Biomedica PLC, UK
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 82 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
PI WO 2005049056	A2	20050602	WO 2004-GB4783	20041112
WO 2005049056	A3	20051103		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,				

CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
 SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
 NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2475190 A1 20060119 CA 2004-2475190 20040719
 EP 1684803 A2 20060802 EP 2004-798504 20041112
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
 IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS
 GB 2422544 A 20060802 GB 2006-7956 20041112
 PRAI GB 2003-26620 A 20031114
 GB 2004-4102 A 20040224
 WO 2004-GB4783 W 20041112
 AB Use of an immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, for use in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of an autoimmune disease or autoimmune disorder, including certain vascular disorders.
 L8 ANSWER 9 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:215566 CAPLUS
 TI Whole bacterial cells as immune modulator
 IN Mcintyre, Graham; Stanford, John Lawson; Stanford, Cynthia Ann;
 Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo
 PA University College London, UK
 SO PCT Int. Appl.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004022093	A1	20040318	WO 2003-GB3873	20030905
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2497644	A1	20040318	CA 2003-2497644	20030905
	AU 2003263319	A1	20040329	AU 2003-263319	20030905
	EP 1534330	A1	20050601	EP 2003-793906	20030905
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2006503022	T	20060126	JP 2004-533662	20030905
	CN 1735431	A	20060215	CN 2003-824914	20030905
	US 2006134136	A1	20060622	US 2005-526228	20051116
PRAI	GB 2002-20809	A	20020906		
	GB 2003-17144	A	20030722		
	WO 2003-GB3873	W	20030905		
AB	An immune modulator composition and/or pharmaceutical composition comprising a whole cell of a bacterium from the genera Rhodococcus, Gordonia, Nocardia, Dietzia, Tsukamurella and Nocardiooides, wherein said immune modulator composition in use modifies a cellular immune response.				
RE.CNT 3	THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD				

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 6

AN 2005:247195 BIOSIS

DN PREV200510039687

TI Benznidazole, a drug used in Chagas' disease, ameliorates LPS-induced inflammatory response in mice.

AU Pascutti, Maria Fernanda; Pitashny, Milena; Nocito, Ana Lia; Guermonprez, Pierre; Amigorena, Sebastian; Wietzerbin, Juana; Serra, Esteban; Bottasso, Oscar; Revelli, Silvia [Reprint Author]

CS Fac Ciencias Med, Inst Inmunol, Santa Fe 3100, RA-2000 Rosario, Santa Fe, Argentina
revelli@arnet.com.ar

SO Life Sciences, (DEC 24 2004) Vol. 76, No. 6, pp. 685-697.
CODEN: LIFSAK. ISSN: 0024-3205.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 8 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jul 2005

AB Benznidazole (BZL) is a drug currently used for treating Chagas' disease. Given our earlier demonstration in which BZL downregulated cytokine and nitric oxide (NO) synthesis by LPS and/or IFN-gamma-stimulated murine macrophages, we have now analysed whether this compound could exert beneficial effects in a model of LPS-induced inflammation in C57BL/6 mice. The lethal model consisted of two LPS intraperitoneal injections, 200 mug each separated by 2 h, with BZL given orally at a dose of 200 mg/kg, 18 and 2 h before the first challenge and 20 and 44 hr following the second one. In this model, BZL treatment led to a significantly decreased mortality in comparison with untreated counterparts. Remaining experiments were carried out in mice given a unique LPS dose, pretreated with BZL or not, since those subjected to the lethal protocol were unsuitable for laboratory handling. Analysis of IL-1beta, IL-6, TNF-alpha, IL-12 and NOS mRNA expression in liver samples taken at 90 min post-LPS showed a marked reduction of the two latter mRNAs in BZL-treated mice. These animals also displayed significantly decreased peaks levels of serum TNF-alpha and IL-6, accompanied by a diminished number of IL-6-producing peritoneal macrophages. Present effects may broaden the potential usefulness of BZL in situations accompanied by an excessive inflammatory response. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 7

AN 2004:324187 BIOSIS

DN PREV200400324257

TI Thymocyte depletion during acute Trypanosoma cruzi infection in C57BL/6 mice is partly reverted by lipopolysaccharide pretreatment.

AU Roggero, Eduardo; Piazzon, Isabel; Nepomnaschy, Irene; Perez, Ana; Velikovsky, Alejandro; Revelli, Silvia; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint Author]

CS Inst Inmunol, Fac Ciencias Med, Rosario, Argentina
bottasso@uolsinectis.com.ar

SO FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (June 1 2004) Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 123-131. print.
ISSN: 0928-8244 (ISSN print).

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 21 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jul 2004

AB Infection with Trypanosoma cruzi in C57BL/6 mice leads to a progressive fatal disease accompanied by thymocyte depletion, which is not related with a higher parasite burden but with increased serum levels of tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha). Because this situation may result from an excessive inflammatory syndrome, mice were now given anti-TNF-alpha

mAbs throughout their acute infection, or subjected to a LPS desensitization protocol before parasite challenge. Treatment with anti-TNF-alpha mAbs failed to ameliorate thymocyte depletion but shortened survival time and increased parasite load. Pretreatment with LPS (desensitization followed by a sublethal LPS dose) prolonged survival time with a trend to reduce parasitemias and TNF-alpha serum concentrations. Given that pentoxifylline (PTx) interferes with in vitro LPS tolerance, experiments by administering PTx in combination with the tolerance-inducing LPS doses were also performed. Such schedule significantly reduced mortality, TNF-alpha and IL-6 serum concentrations, and CD4+ CD8+ thymocyte loss. LPS pretreatment allowed a better infection control and protected from the accompanying tissue damage. Copyright 2004 Federation of European Microbiological Societies. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 8
AN 2003:174164 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300174164
TI Cyclophosphamide adjuvant arthritis in *Trypanosoma cruzi* infected rats with inflammatory cytokine effects.
AU Didoli, Griselda; Bay, Maria Luisa; Rondelli, Flavia; del Rey, Adriana; Besedovsky, Hugo; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint Author]
CS Instituto de Immunologia, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, 2000, Argentina
SO Journal of Rheumatology, (March 2003) Vol. 30, No. 3, pp. 497-504. print. ISSN: 0315-162X (ISSN print).
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 2 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 2003
AB Objective. To analyze whether the cyclophosphamide (CYC) induced reestablishment of adjuvant arthritis (AA) in chronically *Trypanosoma cruzi* infected rats correlates with changes in the secretion of pro- and antiinflammatory cytokines by popliteal lymph node cells. Methods. Inbred "1" rats infected with *T. cruzi* 90 days earlier and age matched controls were given CYC (25 mg/kg body weight) or physiologic saline 48 h before arthritis induction. Popliteal lymph node cells were collected at the time of AA induction (48 h after CYC treatment) or during the peak response, to study the concanavalin-A (ConA) or *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-driven in vitro proliferation of several cytokines in their culture supernatants. Results. Infected rats given CYC were recovered from the otherwise decreased ConA induced proliferation seen at the time of peak AA. The CYC mediated reestablishment of AA in *T. cruzi* infected rats coexisted with an increased presence of tumor necrosis factor-alpha in supernatants from either antigen or ConA stimulated cultures as well as interleukin 12 (IL-12) in the latter case. CYC also lowered to normal the increased IL-10 levels from ConA stimulated cultures that the *T. cruzi* group displayed at the time of inducing AA. Conclusion. The process by which CYC restores the clinical expression of AA affects the balance between cytokines that influence the regulation of arthritis in favor of the inflammatory component.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 9
AN 2003:193145 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300193145
TI Impaired neutrophil function in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and its normalization in those undergoing specific treatment, except the HIV-coinfected cases.
AU Fiorenza, Gladys; Bottasso, Oscar Adelmo; Rateni, Liliana; Farroni, Miguel Angel; Dlugovitzky, Diana [Reprint Author]
CS Catedra de Microbiologia, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas de Rosario, Rosario, Santa Fe, 2000, 3100, Argentina

SO schenquer@yahoo.com
FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (20 March 2003) Vol. 35, No. 2,
pp. 159-164. print.
ISSN: 0928-8244 (ISSN print).

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 2003

AB Our study investigated whether the respiratory burst (RB) of polymorphonuclear neutrophils from tuberculosis (TB) patients was related with the disease severity or treatment, as well as the circulating levels of TNF-alpha. The sample comprised 57 patients with moderate (n=21) or advanced disease (n=36, 13 of them with HIV coinfection, TB-HIV) and 12 controls. Patients were newly diagnosed (n=27) or under treatment (moderate=14, advanced=10, TB-HIV=6). Cytometric analysis showed that untreated patients had a depressed RB in response to Candida albicans, being more pronounced in the advanced group and nearly absent in TB-HIV cases. A recovered RB was observed in treated patients, except for the TB-HIV cases that continued to show a poor response. TNF-alpha serum levels were increased in untreated patients, mostly in the advanced and TB-HIV groups, and showed an inverse and significant correlation with the RB. Disease severity and anti-TB therapy exerted negative and positive influences on the reactive oxygen intermediates production, respectively.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 2001:695187 CAPLUS
DN 135:366364
TI Trypanocidal drug benznidazole impairs lipopolysaccharide induction of macrophage nitric oxide synthase gene transcription through inhibition of NF- κ B activation
AU Piaggio, Eliane; Sanceau, Josiane; Revelli, Silvia; Bottasso, Oscar; Wietzerbin, Juana; Serra, Esteban
CS Instituto de Immunologia, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas, Rosario, 2000, Argent.
SO Journal of Immunology (2001), 167(6), 3422-3426
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PB American Association of Immunologists
DT Journal
LA English
AB In murine macrophages, inducible NO synthase II (NOSII) gene expression is promoted at a transcriptional level by LPS and/or IFN- γ with benznidazole (BZL), a trypanocidal drug, acting to down-regulate NOSII gene induction and hence inhibiting NO production. By performing transient transfection expts., we now report that BZL also inhibited the expression of NOSII gene promoter or multimerized NF- κ B binding site controlled reporter genes. By contrast, no effect was observed on the expression of a reporter gene under the control of the NOSII promoter-derived IFN regulatory factor element. EMSAs demonstrated that BZL inhibited the nuclear availability of NF- κ B in stimulated macrophages. NF- κ B is activated in macrophages by phosphorylation, ubiquitination, and subsequent proteolysis of I κ B. Within this setting, Western blot was also performed to show that BZL blocked I κ B α degradation. Collectively, these results demonstrate that BZL is able to specifically inhibit macrophage NF- κ B activation after LPS plus IFN- γ stimulation.
RE.CNT 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2001:166878 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100166878
TI Association between high serum prolactin levels and concomitant infections in HIV-infected patients.

AU Montero, Antonio [Reprint author]; Bottasso, Oscar A.; Luraghi, Maria R.; Giovannoni, Adria G.; Sen, Luisa
CS Dorrego 156, 5th "A", 2000, Rosario, Argentina
amontero@sede.unr.edu.ar
SO Human Immunology, (February, 2001) Vol. 62, No. 2, pp. 191-196. print.
CODEN: HUIMDQ. ISSN: 0198-8859.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 4 Apr 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 2002
AB Although prolactin (PRL) is now recognized as a cytokine and persistent immune activation is a common immunopathogenic feature of the human immunodeficiency virus infection (HIV), the circumstances associated with the onset of hyperprolactinemia during the course of this infection remain controversial. Given that PRL is able to exert not only endocrinologic effects but also immunologic influences, a study was conducted to investigate whether raised serum levels of PRL were more likely to prevail when HIV-infected patients developed concomitant infections. Serum PRL concentrations, as well as immunoglobulin isotypes, plasmatic viral burden, CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD19+, and natural killer (NK) cell counts were measured in 46 nonselected HIV-infected patients stratified on the basis of the presence or absence of clinically active concomitant infections. Serum PRL levels were significantly higher in patients presenting secondary infections as compared with the asymptomatic ones, with hyperprolactinemia being detected in 10/18 (55%) and 2/28 (7%) of these patient groups, respectively. Hyperprolactinemia was not related with viral burden, antiretroviral treatment, gender differences, or CD4+ cell counts. CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, and CD19+ cells were significantly lower in the group presenting active infections, whereas comparisons in NK cell counts, immunoglobulin levels and HIV viral burden revealed no differences between groups. These results provide evidence that hyperprolactinemia is more prevalent during the onset of secondary infections, which might have diagnostic and therapeutic consequences.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 10

AN 2000:167886 BIOSIS

DN PREV200000167886

TI Protected Trypanosoma cruzi infection in rats born to mothers receiving interferon-gamma during gestation is associated with a decreased intramacrophage parasite growth and preferential synthesis of specific IgG2b antibodies.

AU Didoli, Griselda L.; Davila, Hector O.; Feldman, Sara; di Masso, Ricardo; Revelli, Silvia S.; Bottasso, Oscar A. [Reprint author]

CS Instituto de Inmunologia, Catedra de Quimica Biologica, and Instituto de Genetica Experimental, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, 2000, Rosario, Argentina

SO International Journal of Immunopharmacology, (Jan., 2000) Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 45-55. print.

CODEN: IJIMDS. ISSN: 0192-0561.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 3 May 2000

Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 2002

AB We demonstrated that administration of interferon gamma (IFN-gamma) to pregnant rats conferred partial resistance in their offspring to further challenge with Trypanosoma cruzi. Because of the effects of IFN-gamma on macrophage activation and immunoglobulin isotype selection, offspring were now studied to ascertain whether this intervention modifies the in vitro replication of T. cruzi and nitric oxide (NO) production by peritoneal macrophages (PE), together with the anti-T. cruzi IgG isotypes. To evaluate the possibility of a detrimental effect of IFN-gamma, serum levels of anti-sulphatide autoantibodies were also investigated. Offspring were born to mothers undergoing one of the following procedures

during gestation: treatment with recombinant rat IFN-gamma, 50,000 IU/rat, five times/week for 3 weeks, which was started on the day of mating; infection with 106 trypomastigotes of *T. cruzi* at 7, 14, and 21 days after mating plus IFN-gamma treatment as given to the former group; the same protocol except that physiological saline was injected instead of IFN-gamma; injection of physiological saline only. Offspring were challenged at weaning with a similar dose of *T. cruzi*, to constitute four groups of infected young, plus an additional group of age-matched uninfected rats born to control mothers. PE were harvested at day 7 postinfection (pi), exposed to parasites and further investigated for the replication of *T. cruzi* and NO production, whereas ELISA studies for measuring serum anti-*T. cruzi* IgG subclasses and anti-sulphatide autoantibodies were performed at day 30 pi. The number of intracellular parasites in PE was markedly decreased in young born to IFN-gamma-treated mothers, this not being accompanied by higher nitrite levels in culture supernatants. Offspring delivered by IFN-gamma-treated mothers showed no higher serum concentrations of anti-sulphatide autoantibodies, but exhibited a preferential synthesis of anti-*T. cruzi* IgG2b antibodies. This rat isotype is known to fix complement and constitutes the rat counterpart of IgG2a mouse immunoglobulins whose synthesis is favoured by IFN-gamma.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1999:66798 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900066798
TI Levels of tumor necrosis factor alpha, gamma interferon, and interleukins 4, 6, and 10 as determined in mice infected with virulent or attenuated strains of *Trypanosoma cruzi*.
AU Revelli, Silvia [Reprint author]; Gomez, Laura; Wietzerbin, Juana; Bottasso, Oscar; Basombrio, Miguel A.
CS Inst. Inmunol., Fac. Ciencias Med., Univ. Nacional Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina
SO Parasitology Research, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 85, No. 2, pp. 147-150. print.
CODEN: PARREZ. ISSN: 0932-0113.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 16 Feb 1999
Last Updated on STN: 16 Feb 1999
AB Inoculation of BALB/c mice with the virulent Tulahuen (TUL) strain of *T. cruzi* was shown to lead to progressive and eventually lethal infections, whereas infection with an attenuated strain (TCC) resulted in a hardly noticeable experimental disease producing no tissue damage. To determine whether differences in such infection outcome are associated with a particular pattern of cytokine response, a study was undertaken to investigate the serum levels of TNF-alpha, IFN-gamma, IL-4, IL6, and IL-10 by using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Mice from both infected groups were bled at 5, 9, 15, 22, 30 and 48 days post-infection (pi), with the same interval being applied for obtention of serum samples in age-matched uninfected mice, a group that yielded negative results in all cases. Infection with the TUL strain of *T. cruzi* was accompanied by a significant increase of TNF-alpha serum concentrations at day 5 pi, and detectable amounts of IFN-gamma by day 15 pi, which were exclusively recorded in this group. Serum IL-4 was mostly present in TCC mice with values at day 15 pi being statistically significant in relation to TUL-infected mice. IL-10 was firstly detected at 3 weeks after infection, and showed higher levels in the TCC group, although comparisons with TUL-infected group were not significant. At our limit of detection, no samples were found to contain IL-6 serum concentrations. Infection with virulent parasites seems to be associated with presence of Th1-type cytokines, whereas challenge with the attenuated TCC strain appears as being related to a Th2-type profile.

STN
AN 1998:364134 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800364134
TI Studies of vaccination of persons in close contact with leprosy patients in Argentina.
AU Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]; Merlin, Victor; Cannon, Leslie; Cannon, Helen; Ingledew, Nicholas; Keni, Manjusha; Hartopp, Richard; Stanford, Cynthia; Stanford, John
CS Inst. Inmunol., Fac. Ciencias Med., Univ. Nacl. Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina
SO Vaccine, (July, 1998) Vol. 16, No. 11-12, pp. 1166-1171. print.
CODEN: VACCDE. ISSN: 0264-410X.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Aug 1998
Last Updated on STN: 27 Aug 1998
AB A total of 670 adults living or working with leprosy patients, were examined for a BCG vaccination scar, and skin-tested with four new tuberculins. Based on the results 513 were vaccinated, 65 with Bacille de Calmette et Guerin (BCG) alone, 66 with BCG plus killed Mycobacterium vaccae and 382 with killed M. vaccae alone. Skin-testing was repeated 2-3 years later on 344 subjects, when all three vaccines were found to have been highly successful in increasing responses to Tuberculin and Leprosin A ($p<0.0005$) with increased immune recognition of common and species-specific antigens. Mean diameters of induration to each skin-test were greatest in recipients of BCG alone ($p<0.05$), which suggests that better immuno-regulation occurs after receiving vaccines that incorporate M. vaccae. The results suggest 108 M. vaccae alone might prove a valuable future vaccine, which would not require selective pre-vaccination procedures.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 11
AN 1999:208989 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900208989
TI Macrophage activity, IL-6 levels, antibody response and heart histology in rats undergoing an attenuated Trypanosoma cruzi acute infection upon treatment with recombinant interferon gamma.
AU Revelli, Silvia; Didoli, Griselda; Roggero, Eduardo; Moreno, Hilda; Bernabo, Jorge; Wietzerbin, Jeanne; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]
CS Facultad de Ciencias Medicas de Rosario, Instituto de Inmunologia, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, (2000), Argentina
SO Cytokines Cellular and Molecular Therapy, (Sept., 1998) Vol. 4, No. 3, pp. 153-159. print.
ISSN: 1368-4736.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 May 1999
Last Updated on STN: 26 May 1999
AB Earlier experiments in Trypanosoma cruzi-infected rats showed that recombinant rat (Rr) interferon (IFN)-gamma given shortly after infection ameliorated acute disease without modifying the serum titers of endogenously synthesized IFN-gamma and tumor necrosis factor. To gain some insight into the processes underlying this protective effect, 21-day old 'I' rats that were infected with T. cruzi and the following day started with a 20-day cycle of RrIFN-gamma injections (20 000 IU/rat/day) were investigated for the in vitro replication of T. cruzi and nitric oxide (NO) production by peritoneal macrophages (day 7 post-infection, pi), antibodies with lytic activity against T. cruzi (days 7, 20, and 28 pi), and serum levels of biologically active interleukin (IL)-6 (days 15 and 30 pi). Therapy with RrIFN-gamma rendered cultured peritoneal macrophages less permissive to infection with T. cruzi. Such an effect was not accompanied by higher amounts of NO in macrophage cultured

supernatants, compared with those from *T. cruzi*-infected rats receiving no RrIFN-gamma, which appeared not to be protected from *in vitro* infection. Acutely *T. cruzi*-infected rats had significant amounts of IL-6 in their sera - this not being the case in infected rats given RrIFN-gamma, whose levels appeared decreased as in control rats. The presence of complement-mediated anti-*T. cruzi* lytic antibodies was not modified by RrIFN-gamma. Likewise, heart histology at day 7 pi revealed that treatment with RrIFN-gamma made no differences as to the amount of acute inflammation, but tended to reduce the myocardial parasite load.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 12

AN 1998:319518 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800319518
TI Immunotherapy with *Mycobacterium vaccae* in the treatment of psoriasis.
AU Lehrer, Amira; Bressanelli, Amalia; Wachsmann, Viviana; Bottasso, Oscar; Bay, Maria-Luisa; Singh, Mahavir; Stanford, Cynthia; Stanford, John [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Bacteriol., Windeyer Inst. Med. Sci., Univ. Coll. London Med. Sch., 46 Cleveland St., London W1P 6DB, UK
SO FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (May, 1998) Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 71-77. print.
ISSN: 0928-8244.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 Jul 1998
Last Updated on STN: 22 Jul 1998
AB A placebo-controlled study of immunotherapy with *Mycobacterium vaccae* for chronic plaque psoriasis showed improvement in the psoriasis area severity index in 19 of 21 immunotherapy recipients ($P<0.005$). Minor improvement, not reaching statistical significance for the group, occurred in nine of 14 placebo recipients. There were losses to follow-up and the placebo used, tetanus toxoid, was not ideal. Clinical improvement after immunotherapy persisted for 6 months and another injection of the immunotherapeutic given to a few volunteers from either group resulted in benefits lasting a year. Lymphoproliferative tests were carried out at each clinic visit, and on 50 matched controls. Starting with reduced responses to mycobacterial antigens and concanavalin A, both treatment groups showed a fall after 3 months, and diverged at 6 months with *M. vaccae* recipients rising to values similar to those of healthy controls, whereas placebo recipients continued to fall. Conclusions reached were that immunotherapy with *M. vaccae* gave long-lasting clinical benefit to most patients, with minimal side effects. This accompanied a return towards normal cellular immune responsiveness to mycobacterial antigens, which did not follow the use of the placebo.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 13

AN 1998:319676 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800319676
TI Psoriasis patients have T-cells with reduced responsiveness to common mycobacterial antigens.
AU Bay, Maria-Luisa; Lehrer, Amira; Bressanelli, Amalia; Morini, Julio; Bottasso, Oscar; Stanford, John [Reprint author]
CS Dep. Bacteriol., Windeyer Inst. Med. Sci., Univ. Coll. London Med. Sch., 46 Cleveland St., London W1P 6DB, UK
SO FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, (May, 1998) Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 65-70. print.
ISSN: 0928-8244.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 Jul 1998
Last Updated on STN: 22 Jul 1998
AB Heparinised blood samples were obtained from 20 patients with chronic

plaque psoriasis and from 13 age-matched healthy controls. After preliminary titration, mononuclear cells separated over Ficoll-Tryoson were cultured for 5 days with 10 mug ml-1 of 15 mycobacterial preparations, or with pokeweed mitogen and concanavalin A. Stimulation indices were determined for each reagent and means were determined for patients and controls. Results for patients showed a striking reduction of responsiveness to mycobacteria, apparently due to loss of responses to group i, common mycobacterial antigens, and no differences in responses to mitogens. These observations relate psoriasis to certain other diseases, notably mycobacterial infections, rheumatoid arthritis, Chagas' disease and human immunodeficiency virus infection. The observations may be relevant to the aetiology of psoriasis, and to potential immunotherapy for the disease.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 14

AN 1997:515678 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799814881
TI Depressed autoantibody synthesis in Trypanosoma cruzi-infected rats born to mothers undergoing this infection during pregnancy.
AU Feldman, Sara; Revelli, Silvia; Davila, Hector; Marcipar, Alberto; Rojas, M.; Avila, Jose L.; Bottasso, Oscar A.
CS Catedra de Quimica Biologica, Facultad de Ciencias, Medicas de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina
SO Journal of Reproductive Immunology, (1997) Vol. 34, No. 3, pp. 177-184.
CODEN: JRIMDR. ISSN: 0165-0378.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 10 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 10 Dec 1997
AB Earlier work indicated that Trypanosoma cruzi infection in pregnant rats decreased the amount of myocardial damage that developed in their chronically infected offspring. Given the suspected role of autoimmune mechanisms in the generation of chronic myocarditis, we evaluated whether this maternal intervention was likely to affect the synthesis of autoantibodies in infected young. Autoantibodies were investigated against molecules exhibiting cross-reactivity with T. cruzi antigens or not, that is cerebroside sulphate (sulphatide) and actin, respectively. Female '1' rats (75 days old) that had been mated with syngeneic sires were separated into two groups, one challenged with living trypomastigotes at 7, 14 and 21 days following mating, and the other one given physiologic saline at the same intervals. At the time of weaning, offspring were injected with 10-6/T. cruzi to constitute two infected groups: young born to infected mothers (InMoTc) and young delivered by uninfected mothers (CoMoTc). Serum antibodies were investigated by ELISA at 30 and 60 days post-infection, which represents acute and chronic infection, respectively. T. cruzi infection was associated with the production of anti-sulphatide antibodies, but the phenomenon was significantly less evident in InMoTc young and virtually unnoticeable during their chronic infection. Unlike the anti-sulphatide results, levels of anti-actin antibodies showed no differences between CoMoTc and InMoTc rats when compared during acute or chronic infection. The decreased production of anti-sulphatide autoantibodies of InMoTc offspring may be due to a modification of the immune repertoire of offspring because of the contact with parasite antigens during ontogeny.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN

AN 1998:229670 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800229670
TI Differential development of CD4 and CD8 cytotoxic T cells (CTL) in PMBC across the leprosy spectrum; IL-6 with IFN-gamma or IL-2 generate CTL in multibacillary patients.
AU de La Barrera, Silvia; Finiasz, Marta; Fink, Susana; Valdez, Raul;

Bottasso, Oscar; Balina, Luis Maria; Del Carmen Sasiain, Maria
[Reprint author]

CS Dep. Inmunologia, Inst. Investigaciones Hematologicas, Academia Nacional
Med., Pacheco Lemo 3081, 1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina

SO International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases, (March,
1997) Vol. 65, No. 1, pp. 45-55. print.
CODEN: IJLEAG. ISSN: 0148-916X.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 20 May 1998
Last Updated on STN: 20 May 1998

AB In the present study we evaluated the contribution of CD4 and CD8 T cells to the antigen-specific cytotoxic activity induced by whole *Mycobacterium leprae* in leprosy patients and normal controls (N) as well as the modulation of this activity by some cytokines. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from N or from leprosy patients were stimulated with antigen in the presence or absence of cytokines for 7 days. M. leprae-stimulated PBMC were depleted of CD4 or CD8 antigen-bearing cells and employed as effector cells in a 4-hr (³¹Cr)-release assay against autologous M. leprae-pulsed macrophages. Our results demonstrate that both CD4 and CD8 T cells contribute to M. leprae-induced cytotoxic activity, with differences observed in paucibacillary (PB) and multibacillary (MB) patients. CD8-mediated cytotoxic activity is higher than that of CD4 cells in PB patients, while in MB patients CD4 cytotoxicity is predominant. Our data also demonstrate that the generation of CD4 and CD8 cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL) can be modulated differentially by interleukin-4 (IL-4), IL-6, gamma interferon (IFN-gamma), or IL-2. Although MB patients developed the lowest CTL response, cytokines such as IL-6 plus IL-2 or IFN-gamma were able to generate both CD4 and CD8 cytotoxic T cells from MB patients. In PB patients, IL-6 plus IFN-gamma displayed the highest stimulation on CD8 effector cells. Thus, an important role may be assigned to IL-6, together with IL-2 or IFN-gamma, in the differentiation of M. leprae-specific CTL effector cells.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 15

AN 1997:204843 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799504046

TI Levels of interleukin-8 in tuberculous pleurisy and the profile of immunocompetent cells in pleural and peripheral compartments.

AU Dlugovitzky, Diana; Rateni, Liliana; Torres-Morales, Ariel; Ruiz-Silva, Javier; Pinesky, Raul; Canosa, Betina; Molteni, Osvaldo; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]

CS Instituto de Inmunologia, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, Argentina

SO Immunology Letters, (1997) Vol. 55, No. 1, pp. 35-39.
CODEN: IMLED6. ISSN: 0165-2478.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1997
Last Updated on STN: 12 May 1997

AB Our study investigated the presence of IL-8 in pleural exudates from tuberculosis patients (TBP) (n = 13), and evaluated whether it was related with the profile of major immunocompetent cells present in their pleural and peripheral compartments. To allow comparisons, an additional group of patients with parapneumonic pleural effusions (PNE) (n = 7) was included. Blood peripheral immunophenotypic studies were also carried out in 12 age-matched healthy controls (Co), and 39 tuberculosis patients classified, according to the extent of pulmonary involvement, into mild (n = 9), and advanced (n = 30) cases. Patients were recruited before starting therapy, had HIV negative serology, and showed no age differences among groups (mean +- S.D., 40.7 +- 14.7 years). IL-8 concentrations were measured by an ELISA method while immunophenotypic analysis was performed

by using FITC-conjugated monoclonal antibodies reacting against the following cell surface molecules: CD3, CD4, CD8, CD25 (IL-2R+ cells), CD19, and CD68. IL-8 was detected in all pleural exudates though levels in the TB patients, 384+-110 pg/ml, appeared significantly higher than the PNE group, 185+-110 pg/mg, (P < 0.015, mean+-S.D.). In turn, the former group presented values of pleural CD3+, CD4+, and CD25, which were found increased in comparison with PNE patients (P < 0.01). Unlike the pleural compartment, patients with TBP showed a marked and significant decrease in their circulating levels of cells bearing the CD3, CD4, CD19, CD25, and CD68 phenotypes not only when comparing with Co but also with PNE and mild patients. Differences between the levels of pleural and peripheral T-cells from TBP patients may be the reflection of an important influx of T-lymphocytes from the circulatory system to the pleural cavity, probably linked to the presence of chemotactic factors within the pleural fluid like IL-8.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 16

AN 1997:442901 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799742104

TI Attenuated Trypanosoma cruzi infection in young rats nursed on infected mothers undergoing interferon-gamma treatment during pregnancy.

AU Davila, Hector O.; Revelli, Silvia S.; Uasuf, Carina; Didoli, Griselda; Moreno, Hilda; Falcoff, Ernesto; Bottasso, Oscar A. [Reprint author]

CS Inst. Inmunol., Fac. Ciencias Med., Univ. Nacional Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina

SO Immunopharmacology, (1997) Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 1-6.
CODEN: IMMUDP. ISSN: 0162-3109.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Oct 1997
Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 1997

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 17

AN 1996:365902 BIOSIS

DN PREV199699088258

TI Chronic Trypanosoma cruzi infection in the rat: Cyclophosphamide induced recovery of adjuvant arthritis correlates with changes in the levels of lymph node T-lymphocytes and class II+ cells.

AU Didoli, Griselda; Revelli, Silvia; Davila, Hector; Ferro, Maria E.; Romero-Piffue, Marta; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]

CS Inst. de Inmunol., Fac. de Ciencias Medicas, Univ. Nacional der Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina

SO International Journal of Immunopharmacology, (1996) Vol. 18, No. 2, pp. 127-133.
CODEN: IJIMDS. ISSN: 0192-0561.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 14 Aug 1996
Last Updated on STN: 15 Aug 1996

AB We have previously reported that treatment with cyclophosphamide (Cy) reversed the partial resistance of chronically Trypanosoma cruzi-infected rats to adjuvant-induced arthritis (AA) and caused a slight enhancement of arthritis in controls, when given 48 h before induction. To ascertain whether this Cy effect could be associated with regional changes of immunocompetent cells, popliteal lymph nodes were studied for their T-cell subsets and cells carrying class II major histocompatibility (MHC) antigens (I-A and I-E molecules). Analysis at the time of arthritis induction revealed that infected rats receiving Cy 48 h earlier appeared to have recovered from the inverse balance of major T-cell subsets and showed I-E+ cells lowered to normal, whereas values from control rats remained unchanged by Cy treatment. Establishment of AA was associated

with substantial changes in the phenotype of lymph node cells that drained the affected limb. Changes were equally recorded in control and infected arthritic rats, and consisted of a significant raise of CD4+ and I-A+ cells along with lowered numbers of CD8+ and I-E+ cells. Treatment with Cy lowered even further the levels of CD8+ cells, while causing no affectation in the number of CD4+ cells that remained increased as in the arthritic counterparts receiving no Cy. Comparative analysis of class II MHC+ cells in Cy-treated rats revealed an additional decrease of I-E+ cells in draining lymph nodes from infected and control rats, which coincided with a simultaneous increase in I-A+ cells in the uninfected group. It is suggested that a deletion of a regulatory T-cell subset as well as an improved presentation of arthritogenic peptides may at least underlie the Cy-induced enhancement of the arthritic response.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:511806 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598516856
TI Low occurrence of arthritic manifestations in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis: T. cell subsets and humoral studies.
AU Dlugovitzky, Diana [Reprint author]; Torres, Ariel [Reprint author]; Hourquescos, Maria C.; Svetaz, Maria J.; Quagliato, Norberto; Valentini, Eduardo; Amigot, Beatriz; Molteni, Osvaldo [Reprint author]; Bottasso, Oscar
CS Catedra de Microbiologia, Fac. de Ciencias Medicas, Univ. Nacional de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, Argentina
SO Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz Rio de Janeiro, (1995) Vol. 90, No. 5, pp. 623-628.
CODEN: MIOCAS. ISSN: 0074-0276.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 29 Nov 1995
Last Updated on STN: 29 Nov 1995
AB Given the suspected role of mycobacteria in the establishment of disorders with an autoimmune background and joint damage, a study was conducted to analyze whether rheumatic symptoms were likely to be present in tuberculosis (TB) patients. To this end, 330 patients with a bacteriologic confirmation of tuberculosis were investigated for the presence of arthritic complaints. The latter were recorded in five of them with rheumatic symptoms mostly involving interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints, and preceding the clinical manifestations of the TB illness. Three out of these five patients remained arthritic by the time of the bacteriologic conversion and fulfilled the criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. In the two remaining patients, sputum negativization was accompanied by a disappearance of rheumatic manifestations. These patients were also assessed for their peripheral levels of major T cell subsets as well as for the presence of autoantibodies. Comparisons with a series of non-arthritic TB cases, rheumatoid arthritis patients, and controls revealed that presence of rheumatic manifestations was associated with a different profile of autoantibody formation and T cell subset changes. Evidence recorded in the present study indicates that joint affectation in TB is a rare event, being rather the exception than the rule.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 18
AN 1995:253604 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598267904
TI Acute and chronic experimental Trypanosoma cruzi infection in the rat. Response to systemic treatment with recombinant rat interferon-gamma.
AU Revelli; Silvia; Davila, Hector; Ferro, Maria E.; Romero-Piffiguer, Marta; Musso, Orlando; Valenti, Jose; Bernabo, Jorge; Falcoff, Ernesto; Wietzerbin, Jeanne; Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]
CS Inst. Inmunologia, Facultad Ciencias Med., Santa Fe 3100, 2000 Rosario,

Argentina
SO Microbiology and Immunology, (1995) Vol. 39, No. 4, pp. 275-281.
CODEN: MIIMDV. ISSN: 0385-5600.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Jun 1995
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jun 1995

AB We examined the effects of recombinant rat interferon-gamma (IFN-gamma) injections on the parasitologic, serologic, immunologic and histopathologic features of acute and chronic experimental *Trypanosoma cruzi* (*T. cruzi*) infections in "l" rats. Upon infection at weaning, two rat groups were allocated to receive a 20-day cycle of IFN-gamma injections, 20,000 IU/rat each, which started at 1, and 7 days postinfection (pi). Treatment with IFN-gamma, initiated at either 1 or 7 days pi, resulted in comparatively lower peak parasitemias ($P < 0.02$) but in similar levels of anti-*T. cruzi* circulating antibodies and serum IFN-gamma activities. The latter appeared significantly increased during acute infection whereas biologically active tumor necrosis factor was virtually undetectable in serum from infected rats regardless of whether they had been given IFN-gamma or not. The prevalence of chronic focal myocarditis in IFN-gamma-treated infected rats showed no differences with respect to the one recorded in control-infected counterparts. The inverse CD4/CD8 ratio of spleen and lymph node T cells that usually accompanies chronic infection was reversed by IFN-gamma. Mononuclear cells carrying class II I-A and I-E molecules, that were found to have increased at both compartments, appeared also modified upon IFN-gamma treatment with an overincrease of I-A-positive cells, and a normalization of I-E-bearing cells.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1994:305082 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497318082

TI Infection with *Trypanosoma cruzi* during pregnancy in rats and a decrease in chronic myocardial lesions in their infected offspring.

AU Davila, Hector O.; Revelli, Silvia S.; Moreno, Hilda S.; Valenti, Jose L.; Musso, Orlando C.; Poli, Hugo O.; Morini, Julio C.; Bottasso, Oscar A. [Reprint author]

CS Div. Immunol., Fac. Cien. Med., Santa Fe 3100, Rosario 2000, Argentina
SO American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, (1994) Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 506-511.
CODEN: AJTHAB. ISSN: 0002-9637.

DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Jul 1994
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 1994

AB To ascertain whether maternal infection with *Trypanosoma cruzi* may influence the course of the parasitic infection in offspring, two groups of female 1 rats were mated with syngeneic sires. One group of females was infected with 10-6 trypomastigotes of *T. cruzi* three times at weekly intervals. All offspring were nursed by their mothers until weaning and then separated into two groups of young, one to be infected with the same dose of *T. cruzi*, and the other to remain uninfected. Infection of pregnant rats caused no aggravated disease but resulted in a self-controlled infection that did not cause any deaths or affect their reproductive capacity. The number of young delivered, litter size, fertility coefficient, and offspring weights at weaning were also unaffected by maternal infection; however, the survival coefficient decreased in comparison with values recorded in the offspring of uninfected mothers. The latter finding is likely due to neonatal transmission, since bloodstream forms of *T. cruzi* were observed in a few offspring of infected mothers. While infected offspring whose mothers had been inoculated with *T. cruzi* during pregnancy were not protected from acute infection, the occurrence of chronic focal myocarditis was less

prevalent when compared with that recorded in chronically infected offspring born to uninfected mothers.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1995:130289 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598144589
TI Electrocardiographic alteration among first degree relatives with serologic evidence of Trypanosoma cruzi infection. A Sibship study.
AU Morini, Julio C. [Reprint author]; Berra, Hector; Davila, Hector O. [Reprint author]; Pividori, Juan F.; Bottasso, Oscar A. [Reprint author]
CS Div. Inmunol., Fac. de Ciencias Med., Univ. Nac. de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100 Rosario 2000, Argentina
SO Memorias do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz Rio de Janeiro, (1994) Vol. 89, No. 3, pp. 371-375.
CODEN: MIOCAS. ISSN: 0074-0276.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 29 Mar 1995
Last Updated on STN: 29 Mar 1995
AB To analyze whether electrocardiographic alterations (ECGA) in patients with antibodies to Trypanosoma cruzi showed a pattern of familial aggregation, a sample of 379 young adults (166 men and 213 women) distributed in sibships, were assessed for the presence of anti-T. cruzi antibodies, and subjected to a complete clinical examination and a standard resting electrocardiogram (ECG). Positive T. cruzi serology was detected in 165 individuals. 48 of them showing an abnormal ECG (overall prevalence 29%). One hundred and eleven seropositive individuals were distributed in 45 sibships, each of them constituted by more than one seropositive sib, with ECGA being present in 34 out of these patients. Seropositive subjects with ECGA were detected in 27 sibships. Since the index case within each sibship is counted exactly once, affected individuals selected at random as propositi were extracted to calculate the prevalence of ECGA among first degree relatives of probands. Abnormal ECGs were recorded in 7 out of 45 sibs yielding a prevalence that did not differ from estimations registered in the general population or seropositive sibs. Data from the present sample show nofamilial aggregation for the occurrence of ECGA in patients with T. cruzi infection.

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1994:183005 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497196005
TI Gamma Interferon induces clinical healing in chemoresistant leishmaniasis.
AU Falcoff, Ernesto [Reprint author]; Bernabo, Jorge; Bottasso, Oscar
CS Inst. Curie, INSERM U.196, 26 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris, France
SO M-S (Medecine Sciences), (1993) Vol. 9, No. 11, pp. 1214-1217.
ISSN: 0767-0974.
DT Article
LA French
ED Entered STN: 26 Apr 1994
Last Updated on STN: 26 Apr 1994

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1994:258088 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497271088
TI Altered calcium-binding ability of plasma proteins as the cause of hypocalcemia in lepromatous leprosy.
AU Vidal, Maria C.; Bottasso, Oscar A.; Lehrer, Amira; Puche, Rodolfo C. [Reprint author]
CS Lab. Biol. Osea, Fac. Med., Sante Fe 3100, 2000 Rosario, Argentina

SO International Journal of Leprosy, (1993) Vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 586-591.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Jun 1994
Last Updated on STN: 14 Jul 1994
AB This paper reports a study performed on 10 lepromatous leprosy outpatients and on the same number of age- and sex-matched contacts. All of the lepromatous patients were hypocalcemic, but plasma levels of ionized calcium and the acid-base status were normal. The average daily food intake assessed through a questionnaire revealed adequate nutrition of patients and controls. Plasma proteins and 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D-3 and intestinal absorption of calcium were discarded as the causes of the hypocalcemia. In vitro experiments designed to investigate the effect of hydrogen ion concentration on the equilibrium between calcium ion and proteins revealed that, at normal pH values, plasma proteins from lepromatous leprosy patients bind a smaller fraction of total plasma calcium than those from controls. This phenomenon produces a normal concentration of ionized calcium that determines a normal parathyroid status as indicated by the normal urinary excretion of hydroxyproline and plasma concentrations of alkaline phosphatase (total and bone isoenzyme) and tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase.

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:586388 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497005758
TI Enhanced myocardial lesions in chronically Trypanosoma cruzi-infected rats subjected to adult thymectomy.
AU Bottasso, Oscar A. [Reprint author]; Revelli, Silvia R.; Davila, Hector; Valenti, Jose L.; Musso, Orlando C.; Ferro, Maria E.; Romero-Piffiguer, Marta; Morini, Julio C.
CS Div. Inmunologia, Fac. de Ciencias Medicas, Universidad Nacional de Rosario, Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, 2000, Argentina
SO Immunology Letters, (1993) Vol. 37, No. 2-3, pp. 175-180.
CODEN: IMLED6. ISSN: 0165-2478.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 28 Dec 1993
Last Updated on STN: 28 Dec 1993
AB Control animals and rats infected 90 days earlier, by inoculation of 1 times 10⁻⁶ trypomastigotes of Trypanosoma cruzi at weaning, were subjected to adult thymectomy (ATx) or sham operation (S-ATx) and assessed 3 months later for the presence of myocardial lesions and levels of lymph node and spleen T-cell populations. Chronic focal myocarditis (CFM) developed in 78% and 84% of S-ATx or ATx infected rats, respectively. While the two groups of infected rats did not differ as to the occurrence of myocardial lesions, large foci of CFM were more prevalent in ATx infected rats. Chronic T. cruzi (Tc) infection resulted in decreased CD4+ and increased CD8+ lymph node and spleen cell, with CD8+ lymphocytes being lowered to normal values in the spleen of the ATx infected group. It is suggested that ATx might act by interfering with a down-regulating immunoregulatory mechanisms, leading to an exacerbation of autoimmune reactions believed to be involved in the generation of myocardial damage.

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 35 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:14156 BIOSIS
DN PREV199344002356
TI Lepromatous leprosy treated with recombinant interferon gamma: Cutaneous histologic changes.
AU Bottasso, Oscar [Reprint author]; Besuschio, Santiago; Merlin, Victor; Morini, Julio C.; Bernabo, Jorge; Falcoff, Rebeca; Falcoff, Ernesto
CS Div. Inmunol., Fac. Ciencias Med., Santa Fe 3100, Rosario, Argentina

SO International Journal of Dermatology, (1992) Vol. 31, No. 11, pp. 813-817.

CODEN: IJDEBB. ISSN: 0011-9059.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 1992

Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 1992

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1992:420151 CAPLUS

DN 117:20151

TI Depressed adjuvant arthritis in chronically Trypanosoma cruzi infected rats: reversal by cyclophosphamide

AU Revelli, Silvia; Davila, Hector; Moreno, Hilda; Bottasso, Oscar

CS Fac. Med. Sci., Univ. Nac. Rosario, Rosario, Argent.

SO Journal of Rheumatology (1992), 19(4), 513-16

CODEN: JRHUA9; ISSN: 0315-162X

DT Journal

LA English

AB Chronically Trypanosoma cruzi infected "I" rats and syngeneic naive recipients, transferred with a T cell enriched spleen cell population from infected donors, develop an attenuated arthritis when challenged with complete Freund's adjuvant. Cyclophosphamide, 40 mg/kg body weight, given 48 h before induction, was able to reestablish or exacerbate adjuvant arthritis in infected and control rats, resp. Although the T cell enriched spleen cells from infected donors continued to down regulate adjuvant arthritis in syngeneic recipients given cyclophosphamide 48 h before cell transfer, treatment of infected donors with cyclophosphamide, 48 h before cell collection, prevented these cells from exerting such effect when transferred to healthy recipients receiving no cyclophosphamide. It is suggested that cyclophosphamide may primarily affect a suppressor cell population, present in the infected host, with regulatory activity on adjuvant arthritis.

=> s composition? and Rhodococcus and autoimmune

L9 75 COMPOSITION? AND RHODOCOCCUS AND AUTOIMMUNE

=> dup rem 19

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9

L10 73 DUP.REM L9 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 70- bib ab kwic

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L10 ANSWER 70 OF 73 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2001:4504 USPATFULL

TI Method for the isolation and purification of lipid cell-wall components

IN Verschoor, Jan Adrianus, Pretoria, South Africa

PA Adcock Ingram Limited, Bryanston, South Africa (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 6171830 B1 20010109

WO 9626288 19960829

AI US 1997-894363 19971106 (8)

WO 1996-GB416 19960222

19971106 PCT 371 date

19971106 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI ZA 1995-1464 19950222

DT Patent

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Saucier, Sandra E.; Assistant Examiner: Afremova, Vera

LREP Ladas & Parry

CLMN Number of Claims: 24

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 30 Drawing Figure(s); 29 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1292

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of purifying mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof. The method involves a) providing a mixture including the mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof and contaminants; b) dissolving the mixture in a bi-phasic solvent to form a dissolved mixture including the mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof and contaminants; c) purifying the mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof by subjecting the dissolved mixture to countercurrent distribution separation involving a sufficient number of cycles to separate the mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof from the contaminants; and d) removing the separated, purified mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof from the bi-phasic solvent. Residual impurities may be extracted from the removed mycolic acids, salts thereof or derivatives thereof with acetone.

SUMM . . . to the isolation and purification of lipid cell-wall components originating from bacteria assigned to the genera *Mycobacterium*, *Corynebacterium*, *Nocardia* or *Rhodococcus*, of which the most ubiquitous and the most important from a human health point of view is the genus *Mycobacterium*.

SUMM Preferably, the composition of the upper phase is 12-18% chloroform, 45-55% methanol and 25-40% water. More preferably, the composition of the upper phase is 15% chloroform, 52% methanol and 33% water.

SUMM Preferably, the composition of the lower phase is 50-80% chloroform, 15-40% methanol and 2-8% water. More preferably, the composition of the lower phase is 68% chloroform, 27% methanol and 5% water.

DRWD 4. The immunotherapy of illness of mycobacterial and other origin, including autoimmune side effects.

DRWD . . . can be separated as a group by this method. Although the method is applicable to all *Mycobacteria*, *Corynebacteria*, *Nocardia* and *Rhodococcus* strains, the examples present the experimental details concerning two *Mycobacteria* strains.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . the mycolic acids are derived from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of the genera *Mycobacterium*, *Corynebacterium*, *Nocardia* and *Rhodococcus*.

. . . the bacterial cellular extract is from a bacterium selected from the group consisting of the genera *Mycobacterium*, *Corynebacterium*, *Nocardia* and *Rhodococcus*.

13. The method according to claim 11, wherein the composition of the upper phase is 12-18% chloroform, 45-55% methanol and 25-40% water.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the composition of the upper phase is 15% chloroform, 52% methanol and 33% water.

15. The method according to claim 11, wherein the composition of the lower phase is 50-80% chloroform, 15-40% methanol and 2-8% water.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the composition of the lower phase is 68% chloroform, 27% methanol and 5% water.

L10 ANSWER 71 OF 73 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:87729 USPATFULL

TI Method of converting a Th2-type allergic immune response into a Th1-type immune response

IN DeKruyff, Rosemarie H., Stanford, CA, United States

Umetsu, Dale T., Stanford, CA, United States

PA The Board of Trustees of the Leland Stanford Junior University, Palo Alto, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6086898 20000711
AI US 1999-339068 19990623 (9)
PRAI US 1998-90390P 19980623 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chan, Christina Y.; Assistant Examiner: Ewoldt, Gerald R.
LREP Bozicevic, Field & Francis, Sherwood, Pamela
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 17 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1767
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods are provided for the treatment of allergic and other immune disorders associated with overproduction of Th2 type cytokines by antigen specific T cells. Immunotherapy with adjuvants, as provided in the present invention, greatly inhibits the development of airway hyperreactivity and airway inflammation. Such immunotherapy is shown to reverse ongoing airway disease, and convert allergic inflammatory responses into protective immune responses. Conditions of particular interest include allergic conditions associated with production of Th2 cytokines and/or IgE antibodies, asthma, allergic rhinitis, and anaphylactic reactions. The addition of adjuvant induces a Th1-type immune response and can redirect an established Th2-type response to a Th1-type response for the selected antigen. Preferably, antigen-specific IgE production is reduced without altering the intensity of the antigen-specific proliferative response. One particularly preferred adjuvant for use in accordance with the present invention is a Listeria adjuvant.
SUMM . . . In contrast, the production of IL-4, IL-5 and IL-10 during Th2-dominated responses is associated with humoral immunity and protection from autoimmune pathology. Overproduction of Th2-cytokines by allergen-specific CD4.sup.+ T cells can result in the development of allergic disease and asthma.
DETD The inventive methods and compositions provide a system for the treatment, prevention, and investigation of allergic responses, including asthma, through the induction of a specific, . . .
DETD . . . analyzed as described herein for its ability to reverse Th2-type responses, and may be utilized in the inventive methods and compositions.
DETD Preparations of microorganisms other than Listeria (e.g., bacille Calmette-Guerin [BCG], Corynebacterium species, Mycobacterium species, Rhodococcus species, Eubacteria species, Bortadella species, and Nocardia species) may also be tested for their ability to induce Th1 and not. . .
DETD . . . of the invention, the adjuvant and allergen are co-formulated, meaning that they are delivered together as part of a single composition. The antigen and adjuvant may be associated with one another by covalent linkage, or by non-covalent interaction such as hydrophobic. . .
DETD . . . the host. Unit dosage forms for injection or intravenous administration may comprise the compound of the present invention in a composition as a soluble in sterile water, normal saline or another pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
DETD . . . induce antigen-specific modulation is very important, because this specificity avoids non-specific immune augmentation, which could result in the development of autoimmune diseases. Antigen-specific therapy is feasible for the treatment of allergic rhinitis and allergic asthma, since the major offending allergens are. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the antigen and adjuvant are administered together as a single composition.

L10 ANSWER 72 OF 73 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 1998:618831 CAPLUS

DN 129:229682

TI A composition comprising a carrier and a purified mycobacterial lipid cell-wall component and its use in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of infectious diseases

IN Verschoor, Jan Adrainus; Lenaerts, Anne; Johannsen, Elzbieta

PA Adcock Ingram Limited, S. Afr.; Lewin, John Harvey

SO PCT Int. Appl., 245 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9839025	A2	19980911	WO 1998-GB681	19980303
	WO 9839025	A3	19981105		
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9866312	A	19980922	AU 1998-66312	19980303
	ZA 9801773	A	19990903	ZA 1998-1773	19980303
	EP 971733	A1	20000119	EP 1998-908232	19980303
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	EP 1098199	A1	20010509	EP 2000-203989	19980303
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 6433013	B1	20020813	US 1999-388725	19990902
	US 7122577	B1	20061017	US 2000-696605	20001025
	US 2002052412	A1	20020502	US 2001-847514	20010502
	US 2002082296	A1	20020627	US 2001-847364	20010502
	US 2002082297	A1	20020627	US 2001-847365	20010502
PRAI	ZA 1997-1817	A	19970303		
	ZA 1997-10300	A	19971114		
	EP 1998-908232	A3	19980303		
	WO 1998-GB681	W	19980303		
	US 1999-388725	A3	19990902		
AB	A composition comprising a purified lipid cell-wall component or analog or derivative thereof and a suitable pharmaceutical carrier, medium, excipient or adjuvant is described. The composition is useful in prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a microbial infection in a subject, typically a mycobacterial infection such as tuberculosis, and immune disorders, inflammatory conditions and allergies in a subject, typically autoimmune diseases. It is also useful in diagnostic methods. The purified lipid cell-wall component is typically a purified mycolic acid or a mixture of purified mycolic acids from a bacterium which produces mycolic acids. The bacterium is <i>Mycobacterium</i> , <i>Corynebacterium</i> , <i>Nocardia</i> or <i>Rhodococcus</i> . The pharmaceutical composition may also contain an immunomodulator or a cytokine such as interleukin 4, interleukin 10, interleukin 12 and interferon.				
TI	A composition comprising a carrier and a purified mycobacterial lipid cell-wall component and its use in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of infectious diseases				
AB	A composition comprising a purified lipid cell-wall component or analog or derivative thereof and a suitable pharmaceutical carrier, medium, excipient or adjuvant is described. The composition is useful in prophylactic and therapeutic methods of treating a microbial infection in a subject,				

typically a mycobacterial infection such as tuberculosis, and immune disorders, inflammatory conditions and allergies in a subject, typically autoimmune diseases. It is also useful in diagnostic methods. The purified lipid cell-wall component is typically a purified mycolic acid or a mixture of purified mycolic acids from a bacterium which produces mycolic acids. The bacterium is Mycobacterium, Corynebacterium, Nocardia or Rhodococcus. The pharmaceutical composition may also contain an immunomodulator or a cytokine such as interleukin 4, interleukin 10, interleukin 12 and interferon.

ST mycobacteria cell wall lipid vaccine infection; tuberculosis
autoimmune immune disease inflammation mycobacterium

IT Allergy

Arthritis

Autoimmune disease

Bacteria (Eubacteria)

Cell wall

Corynebacterium

Immunomodulators

Infection

Inflammation

Lung

Mycobacterium

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Nocardia

Physiological saline solutions

Rhodococcus

Tuberculosis

Vaccines

(composition comprising purified mycobacterial lipid cell-wall component for prevention, treatment and diagnosis of infectious diseases)

L10 ANSWER 73 OF 73 USPATFULL on STN

AN 92:31641 USPATFULL

TI Administration of acemannan

IN McAnalley, Bill H., Grand Prairie, TX, United States

Carpenter, Robert H., Bastrop, TX, United States

McDaniel, Harley R., Dallas, TX, United States

PA Carrington Laboratories, Inc., Irving, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5106616 19920421

AI US 1988-229164 19880805 (7)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-144872, filed on 14 Jan 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4851224 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-869261, filed on 5 Jun 1986, now patented, Pat. No. US 4735935, issued on 5 Apr 1988 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-810025, filed on 17 Dec 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-754859, filed on 12 Jul 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1985-750321, filed on 28 Jun 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-649967, filed on 12 Sep 1984, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-375720, filed on 7 May 1982, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.

LREP Johnson & Gibbs

CLMN Number of Claims: 7

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 26 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3616

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Acemannan has now been discovered to be a potent inducer of Interleukin 1 (IL-1) and prostaglandin E.sub.2 (PGE.sub.2) production by human peripheral blood adherent cells in culture. IL-1 has been shown to be an

important macrophage product and is associated with influencing the activity and production of T lymphocytes, fibroblasts, B lymphocytes and endothelial cells. Acemannan has no demonstrated toxicity, and acts as an adjuvant and immunoenhancer. Administration of an amount of acemannan sufficient to stimulate monocytes and macrophages not only produces IL-1 and PGE_{sub}.2 but also stimulates phagocytosis, increases antibody production, enhances antiviral activity in the serum and, in those patients with AIDS/ARC, produces defective HIV virus.

Acemannan has been shown to affect the rate of virus production in viral vaccine master seed cultures by accelerating the rate of viral replication. In addition, acemannan is a potent adjuvant to viral vaccines in chickens. Acemannan has also shown specific antitumor activity against sarcoid tumors in horses.

PARN . . . is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 869,261, entitled "Processes for Preparation of Aloe Products, Products Produced Thereby and Compositions Thereof", granted on Apr. 5, 1988, as U.S. Pat. No. 4,735,935, the entire contents and disclosure of which are also. . .

SUMM This invention pertains to the field of processing aloe plants and removing portions of said plant for processing same into compositions for topical and internal applications and compositions of matter comprising said portions of aloe and uses thereof.

SUMM . . . and resin are the major constituents of the solid. Robson et al., Journal of Burn Care Rehabilitation, 3: 157-163 (1982). Compositions that include enzymes, organic acids, inorganic salts, amino acids and alkaloids have been noted. Rowe et al., Journal of the. . .

SUMM . . . to Aloe vera's medicinal properties. The discrepancies over whether the polysaccharide is a glucomannan, mannan, pectin or of some other composition are a result of chemical purification steps. By processing aloe according to the present invention, a partially acetylated polymannose has. . .

SUMM . . . recent evidence indicates that several polysaccharides induce lymphocytes and macrophages to produce a wide range of immunologically active substances. The composition of the present invention possesses all of the attributes of these immunologically active substances; it is among the most potent. . .

SUMM A detailed description of the methods utilized to produce the composition and to arrive at this structure is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,735,935 and U.S. Pat. application Ser. No. 144,872, . . .

DETD . . . Corp., East Stroudsburg, Pa., Ser. No. 710352) and mixed for 30 minutes. The end product will be tablets of the composition indicated below (A).

DETD B. Preparation of Suppository Composition

DETD . . . a toxic substance, such as food borne or environmental contaminants. The third hypothesis suggests that the inflammatory response is an autoimmune condition. However, the precise cause(s) of the disease remains unknown.

DETD . . . an infectious agent, probably of viral origin. Analysis of central nervous system lesions, spinal fluid and serum suggest that an autoimmune component is also present. This autoimmune response results in myelin sheath degradation.

DETD . . . the M/M system has been found to result in a down-regulation of T-8 suppression lymphocytes essential to the elimination of autoimmune tissue destruction.

DETD . . . chlamydiosis, lentivirus, panleukemia, rabies, and infectious peritonitis; canine vaccines--distemper, adenovirus (types 1 and 2), rabies, parvovirus, leptospirosis, parainfluenza, coronavirus, measles, rhodococcus equi, tetanus, and rabies; and avian vaccines--infectious bursal disease, Newcastle disease, infectious bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis, Mareks disease, and coccidiosis.

```
=> s (treat?/ti or prevent?/ti) and (autoimmun?/ti)
L11      10724 (TREAT?/TI OR PREVENT?/TI) AND (AUTOIMMUN?/TI)

=> s l11 and (Rhodococcus/ti or Rhodococcus/ab)
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L12      0 L11 AND (RHODOCOCCUS/TI OR RHODOCOCCUS/AB)

=> s l11 and (gordonia/ti or gordonia/ab)
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L13      0 L11 AND (GORDONIA/TI OR GORDONIA/AB)

=> s l11 and (nocard?/ti or nocard?/ab)
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L14      0 L11 AND (NOCARD?/TI OR NOCARD?/AB)

=> s l11 and (dietz?/ti or dietz?/ab)
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L15      0 L11 AND (DIETZ?/TI OR DIETZ?/AB)

=> s l11 and (tsukamur?/ti or tsukamur?/ab)
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'AB' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L16      0 L11 AND (TSUKAMUR?/TI OR TSUKAMUR?/AB)

=> s l11 and Tsukamurella
L17      0 L11 AND TSUKAMURELLA

=> s l11 and dietzia
L18      0 L11 AND DIETZIA

=> s l11 and rhodococcus
L19      0 L11 AND RHODOCOCCUS

=> s l11 and gordonia
L20      0 L11 AND GORDONIA

=> s l11 and nocardia
L21      2 L11 AND NOCARDIA

=> d bib ab 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L21  ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN  2005:1166634 CAPLUS
DN  143:438517
TI  Lymphoid chemokines in the diagnosis, monitoring and treatment
    of autoimmune disease
IN  Bagaeva, Ludmila; Segal, Benjamin M.
PA  University of Rochester, USA
SO  Can. Pat. Appl., 92 pp.
    CODEN: CPXXEB
DT  Patent
LA  English
```

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CA 2501422	A1	20051029	CA 2005-2501422	20050415
	US 2006286556	A1	20061221	US 2005-119333	20050429
PRAI	US 2004-566337P	P	20040429		

AB Exptl. autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) is a Th1-mediated autoimmune disease of the central nervous system that is widely used as an animal model of multiple sclerosis (MS). In this study it was demonstrated that CXCL13, a chemokine involved in the development of secondary lymphoid tissues, is expressed in CD11c+ myeloid cells that accumulate in EAE lesions. Blockade or deficiency of CXCL13 ameliorates clin. EAE, both during acute and relapsing stages. CXCL13 deficiency did not inhibit the priming or differentiation of autoimmune effector T cells in the periphery, but appeared to exert its effects during the effector phase of pathogenesis. These findings indicate that reagents that antagonize or inhibit CXCL13 are useful for the treatment of neuroinflammatory diseases such as MS.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

AN 93:102583 USPATFULL

TI Methods of treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune diseases, especially arthritic conditions

IN Van Eden, Willem, Bilthoven, Netherlands
Thole, Jelle E. R., Diemen, Netherlands
Van Embden, Johannes D. A., Utrecht, Netherlands
Van Der Zee, Ruurd, Groningen, Netherlands
Cohen, Irun R., Rehovot, Israel

PA YEDA Research and Development Co., Ltd., Rehovot, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5268170 19931207

AI US 1992-946818 19920917 (7)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1987-94663, filed on 9 Sep 1987, now abandoned

PRAI NL 1986-2270 19860909
NL 1987-1163 19870514

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nucker, Christine M.; Assistant Examiner: Sidberry, H.

LREP Brumbaugh, Graves, Donohue & Raymond

CLMN Number of Claims: 6

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 444

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A Mycobacterium bovis BCG polypeptide having a molecular mass of about 64 kD was found to be useful as an immunogen inducing resistance to autoimmune arthritis and similar autoimmune diseases.

The invention relates to methods of treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune diseases especially arthritic conditions, in which said polypeptide is used.

The invention also relates to a polypeptide comprising the epitope essential for this activity. The polypeptide has the formula ##STR1## Further, the invention relates to polypeptides showing sequential homology with said polypeptide, and to derivatives and multimers thereof. Also, microorganisms expressing the polypeptides either as such or as part of a fusion protein or as a multimer, form part of the invention.

Finally, the invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions, diagnostic compositions and test kits comprising a compound according to the invention.

=> kwic 1-

KWIC IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> Y

Y IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d kwic 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Lymphoid chemokines in the diagnosis, monitoring and treatment
of autoimmune disease

IT Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae

Bacillus anthracis

Borrelia burgdorferi

Brucella

Brucella melitensis

Campylobacter

Chlamydia pneumoniae

Chlamydia pneumoniae

Chlamydia pneumoniae

Chlamydia trachomatis

Chlamydia trachomatis

Chlamydophila psittaci

Chlamydophila psittaci

Clostridium

Clostridium tetani

Coxiella burnetii

Ehrlichia

Ehrlichia ruminantium

Escherichia coli

Haemophilus

Haemophilus ducreyi

Haemophilus influenzae

Legionella

Legionella pneumophila

Listeria ivanovii

Listeria monocytogenes

Mannheimia haemolytica

Mycobacterium BCG

Mycobacterium africanum

Mycobacterium avium

Mycobacterium avium paratuberculosis

Mycobacterium bovis

Mycobacterium intracellulare

Mycobacterium kansasii

Mycobacterium marinum

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

Mycobacterium ulcerans

Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Neisseria meningitidis

Nocardia

Nocardia asteroides

Pasteurella

Pasteurella multocida

Pseudomonas
 Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 Rickettsia
 Salmonella
 Salmonella typhi
 Shigella
 Staphylococcus aureus
 Staphylococcus epidermidis
 Streptococcus agalactiae
 Streptococcus pyogenes
 Vibrio cholerae
 Yersinia
 Yersinia enterocolitica
 Yersinia pestis
 (CXCL13 chemokine in the diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of
 autoimmune diseases and inflammatory diseases stimulated by bacterial
 antigens)

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

TI Methods of treatment and diagnosis of autoimmune
diseases, especially arthritic conditions

DETD . . . are similarly present on presumably equivalent proteins of
various bacterium species, such as from Mycobacterium, Escherichia,
Treponema, Shigella, Salmonella, Yersinia, Nocardia,
Campylobacter, or Klebsiella species. Particularly, antigen A amino acid
sequence 190-213 is also present in a corresponding 65 KD protein. . .

=> s l11 and nocardiooides

L22 0 L11 AND NOCARDIOOIDES

=> s composition(2w)tsukamurella

L23 0 COMPOSITION(2W) TSUKAMURELLA

=> s composition(2w)Rhodococcus

L24 28 COMPOSITION(2W) RHODOCOCCUS

=> dup rem 124

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L24

L25 10 DUP REM L24 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 10 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

AN 2006:79108 CAPLUS

DN 144:156584

TI Vaccine composition against Rhodococcus equi

IN Taoiji, Said; Cauchard, Julien; Ballet, Jean Jacques

PA Agence Francaise De Securite Sanitaire Des Aliments Afssa, Fr.

SO Fr. Demande, 43 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2873386	A1	20060127	FR 2004-8136	20040722
	WO 2006021643	A1	20060302	WO 2005-FR1793	20050712
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,				

SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU,
ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRAI FR 2004-8136 A 20040722

RE.CNT 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1

AN 2004:464942 BIOSIS

DN PREV200400463797

TI Variation in the composition of Rhodococcus rodochrous
GNP-OHP-38r cell membrane fatty acids in response to temperature and
salinity.

Original Title: Variacion de la composicion de acidos grasos de membrana
cellular de Rhodococcus rodochrous GNP-OHP-38r en respuesta a la
temperatura y salinidad.

AU Pucci, G. N.; Pucci, H. [Reprint Author]

CS CEIMAFac Ciencias Nat, Univ Nacl Patagonia San Juan Bosco, Geronimo
Maliqueo 164, RA-9000, Comodoro Rivadavia, Pcia Chubut, Argentina
ohpucci@yahoo.com

SO Revista Argentina de Microbiologia, (April 2004) Vol. 36, No. 2, pp.
57-62. print.

CODEN: RAMID4. ISSN: 0325-7541.

DT Article

LA Spanish

ED Entered STN: 1 Dec 2004

Last Updated on STN: 1 Dec 2004

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2

AN 2002:335940 BIOSIS

DN PREV200200335940

TI Cell surface hydrophobicity and mycolic acid composition of
Rhodococcus strains isolated from activated sludge foam.

AU Stratton, H. M. [Reprint author]; Brooks, P. R.; Griffiths, P. C.;
Seviour, R. J.

CS School of Environmental Sciences, Griffith University, Brisbane, QLD,
4111, Australia

SO Journal of Industrial Microbiology and Biotechnology, (May, 2002) Vol. 28,
No. 5, pp. 264-267. print.
ISSN: 1367-5435.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 12 Jun 2002

Last Updated on STN: 12 Jun 2002

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 10 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2000:21217 USPATFULL

TI Rhodococcus globerulus strain for controlling corn rootworm

IN Heins, Sherry Darlene, Davis, CA, United States

Manker, Denise Carol, Davis, CA, United States

Jimenez, Desmond Rito, Woodland, CA, United States

Marrone, Pamela Gail, Davis, CA, United States

PA AgraQuest, Inc., Davis, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 6027723 20000222

AI US 1997-915343 19970822 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marx, Irene

LREP Konski, Antoinette F.Baker & McKenzie
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 391
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
AN 1999:110879 BIOSIS
DN PREV199900110879
TI Effect of aromatic compounds on cellular fatty acid composition
of Rhodococcus opacus.
AU Tsitko, Irina V. [Reprint author]; Zaitsev, Gennadi M.; Lobanok, Anatoli
G.; Salkinoja-Salonen, Mirja S.
CS Div. Microbiol., Dep. Applied Chem. Microbiol., P.O. Box 56, FIN-00014
Helsinki, Finland
SO Applied and Environmental Microbiology, (Feb., 1999) Vol. 65, No. 2, pp.
853-855. print.
CODEN: AEMIDF. ISSN: 0099-2240.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 12 Mar 1999
Last Updated on STN: 12 Mar 1999

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 4
AN 1997:354111 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799660514
TI Macroamphiphilic cell envelope components of Rhodococcus equi and closely
related bacteria.
AU Sutcliffe, Iain C.
CS Fleming Build., Sch. Health Sci., Univ. Sunderland, Sunderland SR2 3SD, UK
SO Veterinary Microbiology, (1997) Vol. 56, No. 3-4, pp. 287-299.
CODEN: VMICDQ. ISSN: 0378-1135.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 25 Aug 1997
Last Updated on STN: 25 Aug 1997

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 10 LIFESCI COPYRIGHT 2007 CSA on STN
AN 1998:84286 LIFESCI
TI Macroamphiphilic cell envelope components of Rhodococcus equi and closely
related bacteria
AU Sutcliffe, I.C.
CS Fleming Bldg., Sch. Health Sci., Univ. Sunderland, Sunderland SR2 3SD, UK
SO VET. MICROBIOL., (19970600) vol. 56, no. 3, 4, pp. 287-299.
ISSN: 0378-1135.
DT Journal
FS J
LA English
SL English

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1990:130940 BIOSIS
DN PREV199089069751; BA89:69751
TI DETERMINING THE COMPOSITION OF RHODOCOCCUS-MINIMUS B
293 EXOGENIC ORGANIC ACIDS BASED ON PROTON NMR.
AU SAKHAROVSKII V G [Reprint author]; BARYSHNIKOVA L M; KRYUKOV D V;
KOZLOVSKII A G
CS INST BIOCHEM PHYSIOL MICROORG, ACAD SCI USSR, PUSHCHINO 142292, USSR
SO Biotekhnologiya, (1989) Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 802-807.
CODEN: BTKNEZ. ISSN: 0234-2758.
DT Article

FS BA
LA RUSSIAN
ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1987:61479 BIOSIS
DN PREV198783029805; BA83:29805
TI DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROGEN-METABOLIZING BACTERIA IN ALFALFA MEDICAGO-SATIVA
FIELD SOIL.
AU CUNNINGHAM S D [Reprint author]; KAPULNIK Y; PHILLIPS D A
CS DEP OF AGRONOMY, UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616, USA
SO Applied and Environmental Microbiology, (1986) Vol. 52, No. 5, pp.
1091-1095.
CODEN: AEMIDF. ISSN: 0099-2240.
DT Article
FS BA
LA ENGLISH
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1987
Last Updated on STN: 24 Jan 1987

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on
STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 1987:7459 BIOSIS
DN PREV198783007459; BA83:7459
TI COMPARISON OF LIPID COMPOSITION AMONG RHODOCOCCUS
-RUBROPERTINCTUS R S AND M VARIANTS.
AU EGOROV N S [Reprint author]; KORONELLI T V; MIL'KO E S; STEPANOVA R A;
ROZYNOV B V; PLETENKO M G
CS MV. LOMONSOV MOSC STATE UNIV, MOSCOW, USSR
SO Mikrobiologiya, (1986) Vol. 55, No. 2, pp. 227-230.
CODEN: MIKBA5. ISSN: 0026-3656.
DT Article
FS BA
LA RUSSIAN
ED Entered STN: 9 Dec 1986
Last Updated on STN: 9 Dec 1986